CINCINNATI DAILY COMMERCIAL.

VOL. XXIV. CINCINNATI, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 23, 1863. No. 119

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
M. D. POTTER & CO.,
COMMERCIAL OFFICE BUILDING,
S. E. Cor. Fourth and Race streets.

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DAILY COMMERCIAL.

Monday Morning, November 23

Henry Ward Beecher's Address at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, Thursday Evening last.

His Report of Public Opinion in England.

Mr. Beecher said of himself:

"I went abroad, as you know, simply as a private citizen. It was tauntingly asked me on my arrival in England, why in the very height and paroxysm of our national agony I abandoned the field to go abroad, and I did not answer; but I now do answer. I foresaw that the autumn and winter would require labors even greater than any period previous; and the excitement and the excessive labors of the two and a half or three years preceding had not destroyed my health nor shattered my constitution, but certainly I was jaded, and I feared to go into the labor of the autumn and the winter, which required the best powers of [illegible] man, without my full strength; and since [illegible] in the summer, upon the generous invitation of my own people I went abroad to rest, that I might come back to labor assiduously. And allow me to say that this generosity of my own dear people was a comfort to me everywhere; and that when Great Britain, not because I disesteemed them, not because I undervalued their hospitality, but because it was something that I cherished with a sacred pride, I refused to receive their hospitality, or in the remotest degree compensation in any form. I said to them, "My own people sent me abroad, and it is their pleasure that I shall stand on them for my support. I will not take one penny from the hand of an Englishman." [Applause.] You will not misunderstand me. It was not because I disdained their kindness, but because I valued yours. [Renewed applause.] It was also said that I had come abroad, sent by our Government. That would have spoiled it all. I had no official character, and would not have had one. I went simply as a private citizen, and I was there simply and only as an American citizen; and when, unsought, and, indeed, against my feelings, if not against my judgment, I entered upon the labor of the last few weeks of my sojourn in England, I assumed the responsibility—I can not say with trembling—for I am not accustomed much to tremble—[laughter]—but I assumed the responsibilities with the gravest sense of what it was. I have felt the inspiration of nationality often, but I never before was placed between two such great people, where I saw them both in perspective—both in their present relations and in their future—and I never before felt so much as I felt all the time, waking or sleeping, night or day—what it was to stand and plead for the unity of these two great Christian nations, for the sake of struggling mankind, and it was at once an excitement to me and a support."

Concerning what he found in England, Mr. Beecher said:

I found, in the first place, on going there, that every man that I met was a Southern man, not literally born in the South, but this is the division that they have themselves made, and these are the terms applied. They are Southerners and Northerners even more than we are here. I found that on the railways, in the boats, in the hotels, wherever there was a travelling public, there was a public that sympathized with the South and were adverse to the North. It was not an uncommon thing to hear gentlemen who talked freely and kindly with me of other matters, saying, as the news was discussed, "Bad news we have got by the last steamer." I said, "What news?" being a little troubled. "I understand that Meade has driven Lee entirely out of Pennsylvania." [Laughter.] "God, send us much more bad news," said I. [Renewed laughter.] But seeing a people that was almost homogeneous in their own feelings, it was strange to my ears to see and hear well-dressed and [illegible] of ordinary intelligence congratulating themselves on the disasters of the North [illegible] rejoicing in the success of the South [illegible] such is the case. Not one yet [illegible] return who has been traveling [illegible] ing back this account—wherever [illegible] almost every man he met was adverse [illegible] North and in favor of the South. You [illegible] to imagine what an impression was made under the circumstances. There is no question about the matter, this old English people, this old British nation, is all against us. Go where you will, up or down, you will find it all the same. That was the effect produced upon my mind. On still further inquiry I was disappointed to find that those whom I supposed I would have a right to lean upon were not to be leaned upon—I mean the dissenting body of Christians, that denomination to which I myself belonged—the Congregationalists—known as Independents in England. I had supposed, since they are set for a testimony for freedom, and have been arrayed most invariably on the side of struggling people and struggling liberties—I had supposed that I should find them right. I did not. I do not mean that there is not a very large part of that body that perhaps are right, because they will be included under the head of what I shall mention by and by; but I am sorry to say that I did not find the influential and leading clergymen of that denomination, nor the influential and leading laymen, on our side. They said that they sympathized with liberty, yes, they sympathize with liberty just exactly as icicles sympathize with sunlight in summer; it chills you to go near them. I said to one of them, "I want no such frigid sympathy; I want nothing if it can't come warm and glowing from enthusiastic hearts. It does us no good, and we don't want it." I found also the most profound ignorance of our affairs and the operation of our institutions, and that, too, in quarters where I had a right to expect more intelligence. I found the most active and unscrupulous efforts made by Southern men to stir up animosity. "And, where, let me say, was a bad cause better served than there by those men? I am sure that the South, in a bad cause, has put forth every particle of strength, while the people of the North have failed to put forth their strength. So it was abroad. Where we sent one man to England to influence public opinion they sent a score; where we put one book of information they had a library of them, and where we touched one spring they touched a hundred. They seemed to pervade England, and they seemed, with the unerring instinct of selfishness and despotism, to know where to undermine the generous and better feelings; just where to invoke the cloud of influence, and just where to touch men so that principle should fall and profit take its place. [Applause.] You may imagine my surprise and skepticism when I received the assurance of friends on every side that the great heart of the British nation was on our side. I had found nobody, except the confidential friends of emancipation, in whose society I was thrown—I had found nobody that spoke kindly of us or that seemed in sympathy with us, and yet my ears were dragged with this assurance, day and night, "You are mistaken; you are mistaken, this great people are sound at the heart." And I said, "Where under the heavens do the English people keep their hearts?" [Laughter.] If I had spoken in my early visit to England in June, I could not have spoken as I now do. Neither on my first return from the Continent could I have understood and felt in some measure that they were right, and that after all the great heart of the British nation is with us of the North. [Cheers.] Let me take up one part of society after another, and state what I understand to be the facts. First, there is the great commercial class of England, those that are making money and those that have made it; if you please, call them the plutocracy. They are against us. In the first place, there is a large class of men that are actively employed in supplying the South with all its necessities, except principles—[laughter]—and they are making, or suppose that they are making, large fortunes. We can not doubt which side they take. Then next is a very large class of men, for precisely the opposite reasons, are opposed to the North and in favor of the South, viz: Those that have been accustomed to making money and find that this interrupting war has stopped their profits. The men that want to make money and don't—they are opposed to us. Between these two classes lies a great intermediate one, of men that are bewildered and perplexed, who see that business is more or less affected, as it is over the whole continent, by its sympathetic relations with this continent. They say, "When will this war end?" and the offensive is on the Northern side; they feel that whenever the North will stop aggressing the South the war will stop. So, in the main, they are against us; and it may be laid down that, while there are very noble exceptions, here and there, all through England—men that stand up, of their class, above it and against it—yet, speaking comprehensively, the commercial class of England are against the North and in favor of the South. I have spoken of the religious people. It is very difficult for me to analyze the causes that have, on the whole, thrown both the established church and the dissenters, in respect to their most influential men, against us. So I think it is. I do not think it so in respect to the laymen—all of them; but the influential laymen and the most influential clergymen, I am informed, are adverse to us as a body. The ground usually taken is this: first, that the North is not sincere, and, secondly, that war is a great sin; and nowhere else in this world is there so tender a conscience on the subject of war as in Great Britain, when she is not waging it. [Laughter.] She has, I believe, only three wars on hand now—Japan, China and Australia, or somewhere—no matter where it is; and the rest of her leisure she occupies with profound regret and horror at this American war. If it was for a ship on the sea, she was ready to go to war with us. If it was for a territory on a remote island in the Antarctic Sea, she was ready to go to war with the savages. If it was to beat down the wall of exclusion in Japan, she had no objection to burn down a city of one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants. But when a people make war for their own territory, for the foundation on which they build their institutions, and for every thing that dignifies humanity, they stand wondering why men will make war. [Laughter.] I am sorry to say that while the friends who have always maintained, as against their own countrymen, a consistent testimony against war, aside from them, those men that were the most querulous on our war were the men that had no particular objection to the Crimean war, none to the opium war in China, and I told them this to their faces in Exeter Hall—that there was not a land on the globe against which they had not dashed their bloody prow, and that their very flag was the symbol of war. Mr. Beecher went on to say that the English nobility as a class are against us; but he would read by and by some honorable exceptions, and for obvious reasons. We were not accustomed to estimate the effect of our example upon European institutions. While this gigantic nation was progressing, it did not feel the jar it was making upon thrones. The Saturday Review [illegible], American ideas and examples working in Great Britain, they were obliged in order to defeat those ideas in England to attack us in America. The English aristocracy had an unerring instinct that if government can be so efficient on such a continent, and so ludicrously cheap," how can they maintain so complicated and expensive a government? It was the period of our revolutionary war of independence that started that idea, and they had not forgotten it. In Parliament, he supposed, if a vote were taken the members would vote five to one in favor of the South and against the North. It is believed, too, by those well informed that the Government have been entirely willing to come to a rupture with the North, and but for invincible restraint they would have done so long ago. It is the impression throughout the realm that the sovereign of England has been from the first our judicious but unflinching friend. [Loud cheers.] It is said that her lamented consort was our fast friend, and that among the last acts of his life were those which erased from documents presented to him sentences and sentiments that would have inflamed the growing anger. He died with the blessing upon his head, "Blessed are the peace-makers." There were some members of the British Government who would not hesitate to plunge the Government into war for the sake of disrupting this nation, yet there were others who were warm and disinterested in their regard for us. If you ask me, then, what is the great underlying influence that has been at work among the upper classes, I answer commercial interests and rivalries; secondly, class power and the fear of contingent American ideas; and thirdly, because we are too large and too strong a nation. That is, in my judgment, the root of the whole matter." A distinguished clergyman of London, personally kind and friendly to me, said, in so many words, "Mr. Beecher, you have just as well have it said that you have been growing so strong that we have felt, for a good many years, we had got to take you down, and we were very glad when the job was taken out of our hands by your own people." Roebuck declared the same thing in Parliament. The aristocracy and the Government were held in restraint by men who had no votes. That would be an anomaly in American institutions, but it was not so in English institutions. The instinct of self preservation taught the favored class never to goad that great underlying class to madness. The men whose fortunes have been made, and who expect to carry their rich power into the future, are the men who are against us. The men without wealth and fortune, who are struggling for themselves and their children, are in our favor. [Applause.] It may be said that these latter have but little voice in public affairs. But how little do they know who say this? Their voice may not be heard across the sea, but their influence is, nevertheless, felt, and it is our duty to know that the common people of Great Britain have always been our friends. [Applause.] The result of this is that the Government has become more and more modified in its views and policy, and that it has at last assumed a position which may be considered satisfactory. After a good deal of trouble and delay, England has come to the conclusion that ships should not be sent to sea to worry and harass our commerce. The action of Lord John Russell is most probably due to the great might of British public opinion; and there is no reason to doubt that the Government will maintain the same ground for the future. There is also a growing sympathy among the masses of the people in other ways than this. There is more interest felt in American affairs throughout the kingdom—there are more discussions, more lectures, more public meetings for the consideration of our affairs, and more interest expressed in every way. When men say that if the question came before the English people they would be against us, I say they would not be. This knowledge is founded upon the action of the people up to the present time. Of eight or ten public meetings held in Liverpool there was never one carried against the North. [Applause.] At that great meeting which I had the privilege to attend—(applause)—the vote was five to one in favor of the North. [Loud applause.] The noise and tumult with which it was begun led me to hope for any thing but such a result; but when it came to a question of voting; the men who were noisy and boisterous were as one to five, while those who were not stood in the proportion of four out of five. [Applause.] I hold in my hand a letter from Richard Cobden. [Applause.] He says: "You will carry back an intimate relation with the state of feeling in this country. The feeling is certainly strong in favor of the South. This is natural enough. But do not forget that we have in this case seen the masses of the British people taking the part of a foreign Government in the suppression of certain rebellious States. In every other case, hitherto, the public sympathy of this country has always taken sides with the insurgents. In the present instance the people of England know that their own cause is bound up with the fate of the United States." [Applause.] Under the circumstances we may well consider that the great intelligent middle and laboring classes of England are in our favor, all the rest are against us, and therefore in favor of the South. It should be remembered that I speak not of what I myself have accomplished. Any man must be eaten up with vanity and self-love who would pretend to think that he alone could have done any thing that could have aroused the British mind to its present condition. When, in the month of October, you go to a tree and give it a jar the ripe fruit falls in abundance before you; it is not you who have ripened the fruit and made it ready for the fall. The whole summer has been doing that. And so it was with the late manifestation of public feeling in England. It was my particular privilege to have been there at such a time. My accustomed modesty will stand me out yet. [Laughter.] I saw yesterday, in a New York paper, which, alluding to me, said they could not remember the name of any one individual that gave me support. The writer, however, said that I was surrounded by dissenting ministers and members of emancipation societies. True enough. [Laughter.] Neither Brougham, nor Wilberforce, nor Buxton, were there. The reason is that there are no such men in England. [Applause and laughter.] That stock has died out. But there is other good stock left. There is something called Brougham still remaining—not glorious old Harry Brougham, but Lord Brougham. There yet remains the name of Wilberforce; there is still the name of Buxton. But if England is to be judged by her influential middle class she is with us. [Applause.] Of those who are the true friends of the North I could mention many. At any rate let me give you the names of some. Mr. Beecher then proceeded rapidly to read a number of names, many of which our reporter did not catch, but the principal of which are hereafter subjoined:—The Duke of Argyle, Earl Granville, Pelham Villiers, Charles Gilpin, John Bright. [This name was received with great applause.] Mr. Beecher remarking, "I told him it would be just so." Richard Cobden. [Loud applause. Mr. Beecher—You know your friends, I see.] W. E. Foster. [Applause. Mr. Beecher—A man less known, but just as true and warm a friend as we have.] E. A. Latham, James White, Thos. O'Donahue, W. E. Buxton, Samuel Gurney, Jas. Kershaw, Winfield Lawson. Among the newspapers, we have the Morning Star, edited by Mr. Samuel Lucas; the Daily News, the liberal organ, edited by Mr. Walker, the Evening Star and the Express, (queer name,) the Spectator, edited by Mr. Hutton, Lloyd's Weekly News, with a circulation of four hundred thousand copies weekly, edited by a son of Douglas Jerrold. The Beehive, Nonconformist, British Standard, Freeman, Dial, Ensign, Westminster Review, Observer, Reader and several other papers, with an aggregate circulation of one million. [Applause.]

Among the provincial papers, Mr. Beecher quoted the Manchester Examiner, the Birmingham Post, the Guardian, the Caledonian, the Northern Daily Whig, the Randall Mercury, the Bedford Mercury, and the Bucks Advertiser. The following additional names he also mentioned of gentlemen favorable to the Northern and national cause.—Lord Carlisle, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; Mr. Houghton, otherwise known as Monkton Mills; Sir Charles Lyell, the distinguished geologist; Sir S. Lushington, J. Smith, Professor Carnes of Belfast, Professor F. W. Newman, General P. Thompson, Dr. Chapman, Thomas Hughes, Edward Miles, George Wilson, George Thompson, Professor Nichols, Doctor Foster, Professor Beesley, Dr. Lees, W. J. Fox, S. Chamberlain, Rev. Dr. French, Dean of Westminster; Dr. Guthrie, of Scotland; the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, as noble and generous a man as lives—[cheers]—Rev. Newman Hall, Dr. Halley, John Kairns, Professor Maurice, Geo. Gilfillan—[applause]—Rev. Mr. Batchelor, and many more. These are but a few, continued Mr. Beecher, of thousands of names that I might add to this list—names of good and true Englishmen who are in favor of the North and who earnestly sympathize with us. [Applause.] I ask you, then, fellow-citizens, if you do not perceive that there is in England an undertone of friendship to us and our cause? I only wish to add a few words why we should, if possible, have peaceful relations with England. We are fighting the world's battle. We are set to do the work, but the whole world is to get the victory. [Applause.] And for this reason we ought not to ignore any nation or people on the face of the earth, and still less that nation from whence we sprung, and whose language we still speak, although I am inclined to think somewhat more purely than themselves. [Laughter.] And if the great middle and under classes of that country are on our side, let us also be with them, and be patient and forbearing. If we can not be so to those who ought to have been our friends, at least let us be so to those who have been our true and firm friends through want and suffering, through famine and starvation, without once betraying us or themselves—[loud applause]—for to this hour Lancashire and her starving weavers are real friends, fast, secure and true. [Renewed applause.]

LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

SATURDAY'S DISPATCHES.

ARMY MOVEMENTS IN VIRGINIA.

General Banks' Success in Texas.

THE STATUS OF STATES IN REBELLION.

Washington Rumors About Burnside.

Guerrillas in Virginia.

NEW YORK, November 21.—The Herald has the following:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, November 20.—The guerrillas around Warrenton having fired upon our pickets quite frequently of late, the citizens have been notified that on the first recurrence of picket shooting, Warrenton will be shelled.

Capture of a Herd of Rebel Cattle.

BRANDY STATION, November 20.—A squadron of the 6th New York and 3d Virginia Cavalry, of Buford's command, under Captain Cooper, of the latter regiment, made a reconnoissance yesterday in the direction of Sperryville, and captured a rebel herd of 252 cattle, fourteen horses and fifteen herders.

The Status of States in Rebellion.

[Special to the Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, November 20.—The attention of the President and more prominent members of the Cabinet, and other prominent gentlemen, has been largely given, of late, to the consideration of important questions connected with the recall to the Union of the Gulf and Southern States, several of which may soon be knocking at the door. The precise course to be adopted is not yet determined. Several theories claim the President's ear, but he is actively engaged in maturing a practical plan by which to secure reunion upon the only practical basis—the basis of freedom and equality before the law for all.

The recent utterance of the President, and the instructions to the recently commissioned representatives of the Government, in the districts of the South, now in our possession, leave no doubt that the policy of the Administration is to permit none of the vagrant States to come back while a slave Constitution is in being. The present discussion relates to the ways and means of effecting this result.

From the Army of the Potomac—The Rebels Reconnoitering the Federal Position—After One or Two Hours' Skirmishing They Retire.

NEW YORK, November 21.—The Times' dispatch from the Army of the Potomac, of the 20th, says the enemy's movements on Wednesday seems to have been a concerted plan along the whole front to ascertain our position.

A force of infantry crossed a short distance below Raccoon Ford, and attempted to cut off the 1st Michigan Cavalry, but Major Brewer discovered them before an attack could be made.

The enemy crossed the river during the night, and exposed themselves just at dawn. After skirmishing one or two hours, and finding their plans discovered, they returned to the opposite bank.

From Brazos, Texas—Fort Brown's Guns Thrown into the River, and a Portion of Brownsville Burned—Great Destruction of Cotton.

NEW YORK, November 21.—A Tribune letter from Brazos, Texas, November 6, says that on the arrival of Banks' expedition being known, the rebel sympathizers threw the guns of Fort Brown into the Rio Grande, and burned a portion of the dwellings of Brownsville, leaving the Unionists in possession of the place. The rebels took the cotton on the Texas side across the river. After ferrying over all owned by the Confederate Government, a general destruction of the cotton remaining took place.

The 94th Illinois Regiment raised their flag over Brownsville on Thursday, at 10 A. M. Banks arrived soon after. At last accounts seven regiments had arrived there.

The Citizens of Brownsville Favorable to the Union—Matamoras Seized—A Pronunciamento Issued Re-establishing the Mexican Constitution of 1857.

NEW YORK, November 21.—The Post's New Orleans correspondent says General Banks entered Brownsville on the 6th, with a small force. The rebels had burned the old United States barracks there, a large amount of property, and a part of the town; plundered all they could, and fled on the 4th.

Our prospects are good, but General Banks needs 10,000 or 12,000 more troops. The people are generally favorable to the Union.

The Mexican General Cabos, who was a refugee in Brownsville on the 6th, was called upon by the civil authorities to organize the citizens, to arrest the plundering of the rebels and put out the conflagration.

After the entrance of General Banks, he, with his force, advanced to Matamoras and drove out Ruez, who was favorable to us and sought refuge in Brownsville, and Cabos hoisted the French flag. The following day Cabos was attacked by Ruez's party, and Cabos shot. Ruez was again reinstated, but was again forced to fly by Cortenas, who has seized Matamoras, and has issued a pronunciamento re-establishing the Mexican Constitution of 1857. Governor Ferme, of Juarez's force, is to take command.

Ruez is again in Brownsville.

Cortenas has shown his friendship for the Union by loaning three very valuable steamers to General Banks.

On the night of the 7th another revolution was expected in Matamoras, but it failed to come off. Part of our forces were kept in readiness that night to cross and protect the American Consul's residence.

State Authorities of North Carolina Frightened at the Recent Captures of Blockade-runners—Private Parties Importing Contraband Goods—Hospital Examining Board Ordered to Examine the United States General Hospitals of the Different Cities.

[New York Special.]

WASHINGTON, November 20.—Recent captures of blockade-runners off Cape Fear River have so frightened the North Carolina (rebel) State authorities, that they have given up the business, and farmed out the privilege of importing contraband goods to private parties.

The Hospital Examining Board has been ordered to inspect the United States General Hospitals in Harrisburg, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Chicago, Mound City and Cairo, and the vicinities of each of those cities. Also, to report on the manner of forwarding convalescents from these hospitals to their regiments, and to suggest measures to facilitate their return.

From Burnside—No Fear for his Safety—The Army of the Potomac Occupy Madison Court-house—Federal Cavalry in the Rear of Gen. Lee's Forces.

The Post's Washington letter says the War Department has advices from Burnside up to to-day, and it is stated in official correspondence that no fears for his safety need be entertained.

The Army of the Potomac is still moving southward. It occupies Madison Court-house to-day, which looks very much like a flank movement. Pontoons went down last night. Our cavalry has already, it is said, got in the rear of General Lee's forces. No doubts are felt in the minds of intelligent men as to the result of an engagement between Meade and Lee.

There was anxiety respecting Burnside, at the War Department, but it is no longer felt.

THE AMERICAN NECROPOLIS.

Its Dedication at Gettysburg.

GLIMPSES OF THE BATTLE-FIELD.

The Ceremonies at the Cemetery.

Speeches by the President, Mr. Seward and Gov. Seymour.

GETTYSBURG, November 20, 1863.

Gettysburg, like the puzzle of the King's castle, is, on an occasion like that of yesterday, not less difficult to get into than it is to get out of. There is a single thread of railroad reaching it from Hanover Junction, where it terminates in the Northern Central Railroad, and over this little branch of twenty-six miles, with meager rolling stock and poor management, it was expected to convey the immense masses of people, who, as early as Monday, commenced concentrating at Gettysburg. Up to Tuesday night no extra accommodations had been provided, and on arriving at Hanover Junction from Harrisburg, our train, which contained hundreds of pilgrims to the American Necropolis, from all the loyal States, was met by a single passenger and three freight cars. Into this we were packed, and at seven in the evening, commenced moving to our destination. With the exception of the passenger car proper, which was given up to the ladies, there was neither light nor fire. Fortunately, the rain was over, the weather moderated, and the moon shining, a succession of mitigating circumstances on which the railroad managers had no right to calculate at this season, and for which the passengers had no occasion to thank them. It is but just to say that there are no railroads in the United States that comprise so many discomforts, delays, vexations, and privations to the passengers, or which exhibit so mean and illiberal a spirit as the Northern Central and its legitimate off-spring, the Gettysburg Branch.

Three hours of patient, irritable endurance sufficed to bring us to Gettysburg. The weary time was beguiled by the passengers—most of whom were fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters, who had come from distant parts to look at and weep over the remains of their fallen kindred, or to gather up the honored relics and bear them back to the burial grounds of their native homes—in relating what they had suffered and endured, and what part their loved ones had borne in the memorable days of July. The last whispered messages from dying lips were repeated by lips that trembled with emotion, and were listened to with profoundest sympathy. "I have a son who fell in the first day's fight," said an old man from Massachusetts, "and I have come to take back his body, for his mother's heart is breaking, and she will not be satisfied till it is brought home to her." "My brother was killed in the charge of the Pennsylvania Reserves on the enemy when they were driven from Little Round-top," said a Pennsylvanian from one of the midland counties, "but we don't know where his remains are." Doubtless that hero lies among the hundreds of unknown whose bodies, gathered and interred in an allotment set apart for them in the National Cemetery, were so disfigured and decayed, when found, as to be unrecognizable. And so the mournful story went round from lip to lip, each being a fresh revelation of affection wounded and bleeding, not unmixed with proud recollections that the dead had fallen in a strife so noble and upon a field so glorious.

There was a curious crowd of citizens at the depot when we arrived, through which a passage had almost to be forced. They were on the *qui vive* for the expected dignitaries, of whom, however, our train brought none, unless *incog.* The hotels were filled, and the private houses in the town also taken up. I was fortunate in securing quarters at the Theological Seminary, which is not more than half a mile west of the village, and from which the ridge, from which Reynolds and Howard were driven on the 1st of July, takes its name. The Seminary was subsequently turned into a hospital for soldiers, and was witness to as much misery, heroic endurance, and patient resignation, as any building ever erected by man. The steward, Mr. Zeigler, an intelligent and patriotic man, remained in the house until the tide of battle swept up to its very doors, when, with his family, he removed within our line of battle. The visitor is shown where a shell from our batteries passed through the wall to several rooms, and finally rested on a closet shelf, the spot where a brutal Confederate Colonel shot down a Union soldier, who was bearing in a bleeding and dying comrade—the corner where lay a poor fellow whose left arm and leg were broken, and who lay four days in suffering before the Surgeon's knife amputated the mangled limbs, the sufferer dying soon after, and tell you how his aged parents came thirty miles afoot, to learn the fate of their three boys, of whom only this one was ever heard from, and he dead and buried before they arrived—a thousand tales of war and its incidents, which history will not record, but which tradition may preserve, cluster around this building, and for all time to come will make it a celebrated spot for the pilgrim to the battle ground.

GENERAL VIEW FROM THE SEMINARY.

Perhaps the best general view of the battle-field can be obtained from the cupola of the Seminary. Immediately to the north of it, is the humble house where General Lee had his headquarters. It is a low roofed stone house, with a tumble-down appearance. Beyond and running slightly north-east, is Seminary Ridge, and in the rear and parallel to it, a second ridge, on which Reynolds formed his first line, and still further in the rear, the ridge upon which General A. P. Hill's corps took position before the fight became general. Between these last two is Willoughby's Run, an insignificant stream, but whose waters were dyed red with the blood of the slain. Far beyond these are the blue slopes of the South Mountain chain, broken by the Cashtown Gap and one or two others, whose names I do not remember. Facing eastward we have a fair view of Gettysburg, and the diverging road north east to Newville, Carlisle, Harrisburg and York, and further to the south Cemetery Hill, from which gleam the white tops of marble columns, and on this side are visible the new made graves in the semi circle forming the National Cemetery. In the same direction there is a good view of the crest and front of Culp's Hill. Looking still further to the south-east you trace the battle-line of Meade's left to Little Round-top, and beyond it to the somewhat mountainous peak of Round top, on which the stars and stripes are given to the morning air. Directly south, and following the slight elevation, its crest fringed with forest, you follow the line of Lee's right, in the battles of the 2d and 3d, from which the divisions of Hill and Longstreet swept over the plain and charged boldly up to the national lines, never, but in a single instance, breaking them, and each time driven back with such carnage and destruction as finally compelled them to desist and retire. No visitor to Gettysburg should fail to visit the Seminary and view the position, with Dr. Jacobs' excellent map of the battle field in hand.

VISIT TO THE BATTLE FIELD.

The whole country surrounding Gettysburg, and the village itself, may be properly embraced in the battle-field, but there are points of great interest, where the struggle was fiercest, the conflict most prolonged, and the result most decisive, which will be popularly known as such. This embraces the area from Wolf's Hill on the East of Cemetery Hill, to Round-top on the South, and the plain in front of this position. One is immediately struck with the commanding strength of the position selected by General Howard on the first day of the fight, after Reynolds fell, and when the contingency of retreat before the main body of the army came up, was in his mind. The national line is readily traced by the old stone walls, here and there broken down, and the new ones erected by our men on Thursday night with as much precision and detail as though they were fencing in a farm inclosure to answer during their lives. The front of Culp's Hill is wooded, full of granite bowlders, and bears abundant evidence of the conflict. There is not a tree whose bark is not literally peppered and blotched. The trees are not so much riven by artillery. It was an infantry fight, the like of which few battles ever saw. On the east slope of this hill, along Rock Creek, were the breastworks which Ewell took on Thursday night, intending to penetrate to the Baltimore and Jamestown Roads, and from which his too confident troops were dislodged with terrific loss the following morning. The front slope of Little Round-top is even more rugged and less wooded. It is warted with gray bowlders, and the valley at its foot, and the slope beyond, is covered with these rocky excrescences, giving the scene a sterile and savage aspect. It is appropriately designated the Devil's Den. Here what deeds were done, what hand-to-hand encounters, let the thick graves and whitened bones witness forever. The forest beyond was raked by our artillery, and the tree-tops cut off, twisted, and splintered, so as to present much the same appearance as the woods in which the rebels formed their lines upon our right and right center at Antietam.

The battle-field has been pretty thoroughly gleaned. Patches and shreds of clothing, old hats, soleless boots, toeless shoes, mouldy bayonet-sheaths, rotten knapsacks, and rusty cartridge-boxes are to be found in every direction. But shells, shot, bullets, broken bayonets and swords, and all the more valuable relics, were long ago gathered up and carried off. One individual sold over six thousand pounds of lead alone. There are little stands on every street in Gettysburg where grape-shot, solid balls, and shell of all shapes can be purchased. A perfect percussion shell sells for $2 or $3, and other articles in proportion; and quite a trade is carried on in this way. The hills, at the time of our visit, were alive with visitors in carriages, on horseback, and on foot. The industry of curiosity-hunters was sometimes rewarded with a handful of minnie-balls, a fragment of shell, and sometimes a cannon-ball. But this was rare. The fences torn down and burned up in the conflict are being gradually repaired, and already the young wheat, in some fields, sends up its green blades, the promise of the coming year, over the unmarked graves of hundreds of rebel dead. So swift does the plow-share of Peace cover up, and the emerald mantle of kindly Nature conceal, the wrath and destruction of war. But the heights of Gettysburg, appropriately crowned by the National Necropolis, will forever stand the notable monuments of the most tremendous conflict and, to the North especially, the most important battle of the war.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT AND THE GOVERNOR'S TRAIN.

During the afternoon of Wednesday extra trains continued to arrive, bringing in fresh thousands to swell the already immense assemblage. After dusk the President of the United States, the Vice-President, accompanied by Secretaries Seward and Blair, several of the *corps diplomatique* and other distinguished gentlemen, civil and military, arrived in town. The Governor's train, from Harrisburg, with Governors Tod and Brough of Ohio, Curtin of Pennsylvania, Seymour of New York, members of their staffs, the State Departments and Legislatures, also came in. Besides these, there were present—Governors Morton of Indiana, Parker of New Jersey, Bradford of Maryland, Pierpont of Virginia, and others. The President's Guard, a company of regular cavalry from Carlisle, eight companies of the 5th New York Artillery and some detachments of infantry, made up the military feature of the programme.

After supper the President was serenaded, and in response said substantially that he had nothing to say. The band and the crowd next proceeded to the quarters of the Secretary of State, who responded as follows:

MR. SEWARD'S SPEECH.

FELLOW CITIZENS—I am now sixty years old and upwards; I have been in public life practically forty years of that time, and yet this is the first time that ever any people or community so near to the border of Maryland was found willing to listen to my voice, and the reason was that I said forty years ago that slavery was opening before this people a graveyard that was to be filled with brothers falling in mutual political combat. I knew that the cause that was hurrying the Union into this dreadful strife was slavery, and when I did elevate my voice it was to warn the people to remove that cause when they could by constitutional means, and so avert the catastrophe of civil war that now unhappily has fallen upon the nation, deluging it in blood. That crisis came, and we see the result. I am thankful that you are willing to hear me at last. I thank my God that I believe this strife is going to end in the removal of that evil which ought to have been removed by peaceful means and deliberate councils. [Good.] I thank my God for the hope that this is the last fratricidal war which will fall upon the country—a country vouchsafed by Heaven—the richest, the broadest, most beautiful, most magnificent and capacious ever yet bestowed upon a people, that has ever been given to any part of the human race. [Applause.] And I thank God for the hope that when the cause is removed, simply by the operation of abolishing it, as the origin of the great treason that is without justification and without parallel, we shall thenceforth be united, be only one country, having only one hope, one ambition and one destiny. [Applause.] Then we shall know that we are not enemies, but that we are friends and brothers, that this Union is a reality, and we shall mourn together for the evil wrought by this rebellion. We are now near the graves of the misguided, whom we have consigned to their last resting place with pity for their errors, and with the same heart full of grief with which we mourn over the brother by whose hand, raised in defense of his Government, that misguided brother perished. When we part to-morrow night, let us remember that we owe it to our country and to mankind that this war shall have for its conclusion the establishing of the principle of Democratic government—the simple principle that, whatever party, whatever portion of the Union, prevails by constitutional suffrage in an election, that party is to be respected and maintained in power until it shall give place, on another trial and another verdict, to a different portion of the people. [Good.] If you do not do that you are drifting at once and irresistibly to the very verge of the destruction of your Government. But with that principle, this Government of ours—the finest, the best the world ever saw—is sure; and so far as we are concerned, practically will be, immortal. [Applause.]

THE CEREMONIES OF THURSDAY.

During Wednesday night the heavy masses of gray, cold clouds, which had overcast the sky, broke away, and the day dawned clear and bright upon us. The procession formed at nine o'clock. The civic portion of the procession was under command of United States Marshal Ward H. Lamon, of Washington, assisted by United States Marshals from each of the loyal States, wearing straw-colored satin sashes, fastened at the shoulder with mourning rosettes, and on the breast full rosettes of the national colors. Their saddle-cloths were of white cambric bordered with black.

The military formed on Carlisle street, north of the square, its right resting on the square opposite McClellan's Hotel, under the direction of Major General Couch. The State Marshals and Chief Marshal's aids assembled in the public square at the same hour. All civic bodies, except the citizens of States, assembled on York street at the same hour. The delegation of Pennsylvania citizens formed on Chambersburg street, its right resting on the square, and the other citizen delegations, in their order, formed on the same street, in the rear of the Pennsylvania delegation.

The head of the column moved at precisely ten o'clock. The route was up Baltimore street to the Emmettsburg Road, thence to the junction of the Taneytown Road, thence by the latter road to the Cemetery, where the military formed in line, according to the order of the General in command, for the purpose of saluting the President of the United States. The military then closed up and occupied the space on the left of the stand. The civic procession advanced and occupied the area in front of the stand, the military leaving sufficient space between them and the line of graves for the civic procession to pass. The ladies occupied the right of the stand.

The following was

THE ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Military, under command of Major General Couch.
Officers of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States.
Aids. Chief Marshal. Aids.
President of the United States.
Members of the Cabinet.
Assistant Secretaries of the several Executive Departments.
General in chief of the Army and Staff.
Judges of the United States Supreme Court.
Hon. Edward Everett, orator of the day, and the Chaplain.
Governors of the States and their Staffs.
Commissioners of the States on the Inauguration of the Cemetery.
Bearers, with the Flags of the States.
Vice-President of the United States and Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Members of the two Houses of Congress.
Officers of the two Houses of Congress.
Mayors of Cities.
Gettysburg Committee of Arrangements.
Officers and Members of the United States Sanitary Commission.
Committees of Different Religious Bodies.
United States Military Telegraphic Corps.
Officers and Representatives of Adams Express Co.
Officers of Different Telegraph Companies.
Hospital Corps of the Army.
Soldiers' Relief Associations.
Knights Templar.
Masonic Fraternity.
Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
Other Benevolent Associations.
Literary, Scientific and Industrial Associations.
The Press.
Officers and Members of Loyal Leagues.
Fire Companies.
Citizens of the State of Pennsylvania.
Citizens of other States.
Citizens of the District of Columbia.
Citizens of the several Territories.

THE NATIONAL CEMETERY.

Without waiting for the procession, our party proceeded at once to the cemetery. It is on the north-western slope of Cemetery Hill and overlooks the village and the country beyond. It was on this very spot that a portion of Howard's corps, the divisions of Schurz and Robinson, I believe, were placed on the evening of the 1st of July. The cemetery is laid out in semi circular form, each State being allotted ground in proportion to its dead. The lines dividing these allotments are the radii of a common center, where a flag pole is now raised, but where it is proposed to erect a national monument. The trenches follow the form of the circle, and the head of each is walled up in a substantial manner. The bodies, enclosed in neat coffins, are laid side by side, where it is possible, the fallen of each regiment by themselves, the heads toward the center. Boards bearing the name, regiment and company are put up temporarily. When the work of interment is completed it is the intention to run a continuous stone foundation along the head of each trench surmounted by a marble coping, on which the name of each hero will be inscribed. The removals and interments average about sixty a day, in fair weather. It will probably require the entire winter to complete this work. Massachusetts, unlike the other States, is burying her dead by special contract, and has nearly all of them already removed. While we were examining the Cemetery the procession had entered the inclosure, and was moving to its assigned position with great difficulty, owing to the tremendous crowd which surged against the guard and threatened several times to drive it from its position. At last all the arrangements were completed.

THE SCENE ON THE PLATFORM.

At the moment all heads are uncovered, and the Rev. Dr. Stockton, Chaplain of the last House of Representatives, was addressing the Throne of Grace, was singularly impressive. During the prayer, and while the venerable Everett, with a clear voice, but not audible to the tenth part of the vast concourse, is delivering his classical oration—an oration that, for beauty of language, terseness of statement, and a certain stately and formal eloquence, is unsurpassed by any previous effort of his life—it is worth while to look at the *ensemble*. Perhaps upon no other American stage has there been such a conjunction of all that is distinguished by official position, statesmanship, learning and eloquence.

The central figure is, of course, that of the orator, his head white with the snows of seventy winters, but his form as erect, his eye as bright, his complexion as clear, his voice as full and sweet, his gesture as graceful, and the expression of his face as genial as in his manhood's prime. It was evident that he labored under no ordinary emotions. Before him and in the distance were the ranges of hills where, less than five months ago, stood the invading foe; on either side were the fresh graves of the heroes who had fallen, and in his immediate presence the illustrious living, and the representatives of every free State of the Union. It was a scene to inspire lips less eloquent than his. Mr. Everett shows no signs of decay other than his whitening hairs and the deepening lines of his face. This oration, which he is now pronouncing, we know, is already in type; every word is faithfully memorized; there is no hesitation; the stream of eloquence flows steadily on; and there is the gesture, once observed, never to be forgotten, when the orator rises to some climax, and the arms outspread, and the fingers, quivering and fluttering, as one said, like the pinions of an eagle, seem to rain down upon the audience the emotions with which they vibrate; there is the stately pose of the well formed figure, gracefully displayed in the tightly-buttoned and close fitting frock coat; and you can not help thinking all the while that to his many rich mental endowments, Mr. Everett adds the immense advantage of a perfect form and a face absolutely handsome.

In strange contrast is the figure seated immediately behind him. A Scotch type of countenance, you say, with the disadvantage of emaciation by a siege of Western ague. It is a thoughtful, kindly, care-worn face, impassive in repose, the eyes cast down, the lids thin and firmly set, the cheeks sunken, and the whole indicating weariness, and any thing but good health. This is the President. Occasionally a smile passes over his face, as some forcible remark of the orator arouses him, and once he placed his hand quickly on the shoulder of the gentleman at his left, and spoke an approving word. The person addressed has sat so far with his arms tightly folded, and his hat drawn down over his eyes, which seem to see nothing of all that is passing before him. This is Mr. Seward, as you know by the bushy, bristling eyebrows, the wiry face—now more wiry than ever. He has grown old fast. The hair and whiskers are almost white, and the face sharper and more Americanized than we have ever seen it.

On the right of the President sits the Rev. Dr. Baugher, of the Gettysburg College, who is to pronounce the benediction—a small bald head, a hooked Roman nose, clear blue eye, and a decidedly clerical face. He would pass any where for a theological professor, a man of firm will, but kindly and affable withal. Still to the right is the most unearthly face out of the grave, absolutely colorless; the lips as white as the wasted cheek, and the flowing hair, and tuft of whiskers under the chin, as snowy white as wool. This is the Rev. Dr. Stockton, whose eloquent and impressive prayer brought tears to the eyes of thousands but a moment ago. Further to the left of the President sits Governor Curtin—a princely figure with a manly face; next to him Governor Seymour of New York—a stout, hearty, well-to-do man—and next to him the good-humored, florid and plump Governor Tod of Ohio. In their rear is the dark, brigandish, unmistakable figure of Forney. There is another group in the rear of the President worth looking at. It comprises Vice President Hamlin, the Aldermanic Governor-elect of Ohio, Montgomery Blair, Lieutenant Governor Anderson, and standing near them, the most executive of Governors, Morton, of Indiana. Interspersed with these are Governors of other States, members of Congress, iron grey Simon Cameron, the brilliant dresses of officers of the army, of the navy, &c., the whole making up a singular and remarkable group of men, whose names are imperishably connected with the momentous events of the last three years.

CLOSING CEREMONIES.

The oration is finished, and the orator retires amid slight applause, the audience being solemnized too much by the associations and influence of the spot to be more demonstrative.

The following ode, written for the occasion by Hon. B. B. French, was sung by the Union Musical Association of Maryland:

"'Tis holy ground—
This spot, where, in their graves,
[illegible]
Who fell in Freedom's holy cause,
Fighting for Liberties and Laws—
Let tears abound.
Here let them rest—
And Summer's heat and Winter's cold,
Shall glow and freeze above this mould—
A thousand years shall pass away—
A nation still shall mourn this clay,
Which now is blest.
Here, where they fell,
Oft shall the widow's tear be shed,
Oft shall fond parents mourn their dead,
The orphan here shall kneel and weep,
And maidens, where their lovers sleep,
Their woes shall tell.
Great God in Heaven!
Shall all this sacred blood be shed—
Shall we thus mourn our glorious dead,
Oh, shall the end be wrath and woe,
The knell of Freedom's overthrow—
A Country riven?
It will not be!
We trust, Oh God! Thy gracious Power
To aid us in our darkest hour.
This be our prayer—"Oh Father! save
A people's Freedom from its grave—
All praise to Thee!"

There is a rustle of expectation and a visible attempt to get nearer the stand, as one sees by the surging tumult on the outskirts of the crowd, and the resistance offered by those nearer to it, to make two corporeal substances occupy the same space at the same time. The President rises slowly, draws from his pocket a paper, and when the commotion subsides, in a sharp, unmusical, and treble voice, reads the following brief and pithy

DEDICATORY REMARKS.

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. [Applause.] Now, we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any other nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war; we are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting place of those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate, we can not consecrate, we can not hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or to detract. [Applause.] The world will little note nor long remember what we may say here; but it can never forget what *they* did here. [Applause.] It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried on. [Applause.] It is rather for us here to be dedicated to the great task remaining before us; that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain. [Applause.] That the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom; and that Governments of the people, by the people and for the people, shall not perish from the earth. [Long continued applause.]

The ceremonies concluded with a dirge written for the occasion, and the Benediction. A salute was fired by the artillery, the military portion of the procession reformed and escorted the President to his lodgings, and the civil portion dispersed in all directions.

THE PATRIOT REMAINS.

The following is a list of the remains already interred in the cemetery, with the States they represent:

Maine	17
New Hampshire	4
Vermont	19
Rhode Island	14
Massachusetts	133
Connecticut	12
New York	131
New Jersey	22
Pennsylvania	100
Delaware	14
Maryland	15
Ohio	21
Indiana	31
Illinois	6
Michigan	43
Wisconsin	31
Minnesota	36
Virginia	2
United States Infantry (Regulars)	17
	606
Unknown	582
	1,188

MEETING OF THE OHIO DELEGATION.

A meeting of the Ohio Delegation was called at 5 o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church. Ohio was more largely represented than any other State, save Pennsylvania. The purpose of this meeting was to hear an address by Hon. Charles Anderson, Lieutenant Governor elect.

Ex-Governor Dennison was called to the chair, and Dr. Allen, of the Ohio State Journal, Secretary.

Governor Tod explained the circumstances under which the proceedings of the day were held, and with which our readers are familiar. It was an *impromptu* affair on the part of the Governors of the loyal States, and if any thing were lacking to give completeness to the proceedings, the circumstances should be taken into account. He was happy to know that one and all of the Ohio delegation approved the proceedings. He believed the respect here paid to the honored dead would be gratefully remembered by their kindred, and that it would cheer the stricken hearted mothers and friends of these who had fallen here, to know that the virtuous and the good of their immediate neighborhood fully appreciated and estimated the cause in which they had sacrificed their lives. An attempt was made to draw out General Schenck in a speech, but he declined in a few brief remarks. Presently President Lincoln and a number of his suite, &c., entered the church and were seated.

Ex-Governor Dennison then introduced Mr. Anderson, not only as an orator, but as a soldier, who, at the head of his regiment, in the battle of Stone River, had shed his blood in the cause of his country.

MR. ANDERSON'S ADDRESS.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN: We are standing over many dead. Nor were they gathered here, in the still succession of passing generations. They have been laid thus low, neither by the regular gradations of natural disease, nor by the chance of accidental calamities. Death has here made one of his greatest harvests, and all at one fell blow. And the occasion of their destruction is as memorable as their numbers and its suddenness. They all fell, fighting side by side, heart with heart, as if the multitude were one for their native land, and their native institutions of equal laws and free government; and that country sends us all hither, as its representatives, to

"Take note of their departure"

to honor their memories, and from their example, to instruct and inspire their surviving patriots. And the State of Ohio, impelled by no narrow and exclusive prejudice of State pride, but as an integral part of that nation, with her grateful heart throbbing in deep sympathy with our national cause, as the ocean beats his giant pulse in solemn harmony with general nature, has deputed us to contribute her evergreen chaplets of amaranth and laurel, to the tombs of her own fallen. For here rest in death her own beloved of the 5th, 7th, 29th, 66th, of the 25th, 55th, 73d, 75th, 82d and 107th Ohio Infantry, and of the 1st and 6th Ohio Cavalry. These were contributed of the people of our State to the national sacrifice. Let us, therefore in all simplicity of truth, and with due [illegible] of manner, so speak and hear that [illegible] may best discharge our grave duties to the dead, to the living, and to the posterity of our country, and our kind.

The aptest of all the innumerable tributes to departed worth, ever cut in marble or flowing through tradition, is that brief sentence, inscribed beneath the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, over the remains of its great architect—

"Si quæris monumentum, circumspice."

Standing, bereaved now, upon this great battle field, we [illegible] be impressed by the idea, with a vivid force and a wider and deeper significance. I feel it, indeed, as a sublime truth. A few weeks ago, a vast army, well organized, completely equipped, skillfully drilled, thoroughly disciplined, most ably commanded, inspired all by the highest courage and confidence of easy victory, and ardent with a fanatic zeal of insane delusion against your prosperity, your peace, your national unity, and our common country—their arms all flashing gleams of light athwart the startled landscape—their banners and battle-flags all flaunting against the perturbed air—marched hither to this very spot, to invade, to conquer, and to destroy.

But they were confronted. Our men, the lovers of their country, the friends of equal rights and national liberty, and the enemies only of oppression, injustice and despotism, leaving their own sweet homes and their dear kindred, [illegible] by day and night through sun and [illegible] in thirst and hunger and fatigue, with fewer numbers, but with equal courage, confronted that proud foe on the very field on which we stand. How the battle began, how it raged, and how it closed, you now full well know. These things are now recorded history. Suffice it to say, the army of treason and despotism was decisively beaten. That host of rebels, deluded and sent hither by conspirators and traitors, was vanquished, and fled cowering in dismay from this land of Penn and Franklin, of Peace and Freedom, across the Potomac, into the domain of Calhoun and Davis, of oligarchic rule and despotic oppressions. [Great cheering.]

But where are they who, with such patriotic valor, patience and courage, with no stronger shields than their own brittle breast-bones, opposed their manly breasts to the deadly missiles of those wide lines of volleyed thunder? Alas! my friends, there they lie—mute and still and cold, fallen with their backs to the earth and their feet to the foe—there they rest, in that long, dark sleep, which can be awakened only by the last trumpet.

And now, my friends, let us for a short time attempt to transfer our meditations backward from this hour to the crisis of that battle. From the stand point of its decisive blow, let us speculate upon results. Had the victory been upon the other side, in that case this lovely scene—this fair face of nature—would have been scarred and disfigured through all time. That goodly town, with its accessories of bridge, and market and church; these happy homesteads, with all their pertaining parts, all these products and developments of peace, industry, and, in one word, all this civilization, would have disappeared from hillside and valley, [illegible] of ample desolation, or else the more dismal spectacle of the charred skeletons of their black and ashy ruins. For we must not deceive ourselves with the charitable faith that the villain-conspirators who coolly plotted the extinguishment of the nation, and the perpetual extirpation of all the various and grand interests and principles which made and are our nation, would fail to order, or that the hordes of dupes and slaves who blindly follow such leaders would pause to execute, the destruction of these infinitely lesser things of fence and farm, of house, and school, and church, of village and city. As treason is the bottom villainy of earth or hell, you must reflect that traitors are actually [illegible] themselves in perpetrating any lesser crimes. [Tremendous applause, continuing several minutes.] Nothing would deter these bold, bad men, except the want of opportunity and power, or, perhaps, the fear of retaliation.

How is it, then, my fellow-countrymen, that these saddening spectacles do not, at this time and place, oppress with dismay the heart of some lonely traveler, in a wilderness of ruin? Why is it that this face of nature is now all radiant with the smile of peace, and that these happy homes of farm and village are yet instinct with human lives, and loves, and hopes? The answer must come from mute lips beneath us. Our reasons and consciences shall interpret their dumb replies.

"We have died that you may live. We have toiled and fought—have been wounded and suffered in keenest agonies, even unto death, that you might live—live in quietude, prosperity, and in freedom. Oh! let not such suffering and death be endured in vain. Oh! let not such lives and privileges be enjoyed in ungrateful apathy toward their benefactors! Remember us in our fresh and bloody graves, as you are standing upon them. And let your latest posterity learn the value in the issues of that battle-field, and the cost of the sacrifice beneath its sod."

But now, my friends, (speaking again with ourselves, the alive to the living,) as you once more turn your eyes and thoughts upon the surrounding scene, in its present real condition of nature unharmed and art undestroyed, do you, like the curious traveler in St. Paul's, inquire for the monuments of *these* fallen braves? Look around you? Behold this smiling landscape. See these happy homes.

It would be, however, a very imperfect estimate of the services and the victory of these dead, if we should limit our contemplation to their local and visible results. It will be a delicate task fitly to expose, on this occasion, the causes and ends of this rebellion. This is a civil war, in present progress, and the usage, in like ceremonials, is so to speak of the dead as not to wound or even offend the living. Nevertheless, the dead must have justice at their own graves, as in all history, even though the living actors may seem to lack our charity, and ourselves to be wanting in an over-refinement of taste. Our true course, therefore, will be, first of all things, to speak the truth and the whole truth. We should speak and judge, indeed, wholly without partisanship, but we must perform these duties without the cowardice of fearing that our catholic truths shall be miscalled politics. In order rightly to read and record the merits of these dead, we are compelled truly and fully to consider the nature and ends of that great war of which this battle and these deaths were the incidents and consequences. If we are capable of this simple duty, then shall we all, with the mind's eyes, see in the results of that sacrifice, monuments to their memories, as much grander and more enduring than all those living scenes which treason has been made to leave standing, or than any future structure of marble or bronze which patriotism may freely rear, as great moral principles are more worthy and more durable than any material things are or ever can be.

The speaker went on to say that this war is but a continuation of the world's great war between Freedom and Despotism, varied by changeful causes and agencies more near to ourselves—a war that can never cease so long as mankind shall inhabit the earth, and shall include the few who lust for power and the many whose blindness and weakness invite oppression.

"There are men so constituted," he observed, "or so perverse, as not to perceive the truth—men who will not believe that man could be found on this continent, and in this age, so wrong-headed or false-hearted as to love despotism more than liberty—as to conspire, betray, rebel and wage war against the essential and fundamental principles of our Government and society." If they have read history do they not know that all republics have contained three parties, the Democratic, the Oligarchic, and the Monarchic? If they have observed what is passing, they must know that the minority section of the nominal Democratic party has uniformly controlled the National Government—these same conspirators and their predecessors actually monopolized all the functions of the nation. "And what class," he asked, "has controlled the governing party? Real Democrats?—men trained in, and addicted to, the principles and practices of equal rights, of justice, mercy and freedom to all mankind, or even to their own race? No, indeed!" He invoked all to both recognize and declare the undeniable truth, that not Democrats or Republicans, but oligarchs and despots, have alone "done this deed without a name"—men pampered in slavery, and flattered and indulged by "Northern panderers, of both the leading parties, into an arrogance as boundless as the sea and as insatiate as the grave. It is the spirit of oligarchy, born in the purple of despotism, and pampered into insane parricidal and suicidal arrogance, which has warred at last against our existence as a Government, and against our liberty, education, morality, our very civilization, as a people." He believed this oligarchy might have continued to rule us to the end of the century, had they been content with the substance of supremacy. To their overblown arrogance and lust of dominion was to be attributed this war, "and here," said the speaker, "lie in their bloody graves the stain victims of their treachery and cruelty."

Mr. Anderson dwelt upon "the common weakness of men of all times to live and die under unbroken delusions to names and appearances. They will ever think that a particular man is a Democrat or Republican because he bears the name and wears the garb." "They can never recognize a nobleman or a queen unless they always see them with stars and garters or a crowned head."

Just in proportion as there are valuable and genuine things, will there be worthless and counterfeit ones; but of all the counterfeits none seemed to him so bare and so successful as the counterfeit Democracy of the Southern States. It is the antagonist of true Democracy, and the battle in which these our heroes died, is a war between Freedom and Despotism, "more clearly defined and more stupendous than was ever waged or endured in the lapse of ages. How, then, can we, their survivors or our posterity, sufficiently praise and honor their remains and posterity?"

Bringing in review the long lists of those who had fallen to sustain dynasties, empires, and republics, the speaker said: "How poor and unequal in the review are the long line of the Goths, and the Ashelons, the Marathons and Thermopylæ, or the Tarsus and Cannæ, the Poictiers and Hastings or the Blenheims and Waterloos, and all the other bloody campaigns and fatal fields of recorded history."

"We must remember," he said, that "they were wearied and disheartened by late defeats; they were surrounded and assaulted by a much larger army, recently victorious, and sanguine with all the assurance of another victory."

They saved two great States, with their metropolitan cities, from certain capture, pillage and general conflagration; and, while he admitted the excellent moral character of Lee, and many of his subordinates, and the virtues and noble traits of the Southern gentlemen, yet "in the conduct of this civil war, as in the conspiracy which brought it on, the wicked purposes of vile and desperate politicians have overruled the good dispositions, and infatuated and misguided the moral impulses of their army officers and their people."

Returning to his subject the speaker said: "We must remember that of these States and cities were Pennsylvania and Philadelphia; and consider the geographical position of Maryland and Baltimore and the peculiar relations which a large number of their citizens bore to the cause and war of the invading traitors, and the influences of that victory [illegible] political regards, grow wonderfully in our estimate."

And then, again, that campaign and battle were designed by the foe and expected by ourselves and the world to prove decisive of the fate of our national Capital. That foe and that world hoped and fully believed also, that its capture would decide and close this grand war by the establishment and universal recognition of this new national power of a slave oligarchy. We know better. We know that the loss of a capital in a Democracy, (unlike a similar casualty in Monarchies) does not reach the seat and life of its governmental power. Our powers of peace and war, thank God and our fathers, are not concentrated in Washington, or any other city or State. They pervade and flow from the whole body of this great people [cheers] throughout the length and breadth of this long and broad land. This is no war of the President and Cabinet. The President and his Secretaries, with all their great powers and dignities with which our constitution endows them, are the mere creatures of time and place, the passing official breath of our nostrils—nothing, and infinitely less than nothing, when compared either with the fixed, deep purpose of the American people in the prosecution of the war, or with those irresistible and priceless principles which justify and make that purpose. The capture of our national Capital, the burning its archives, the interruption, for a few months, in the offices of our ministers, [illegible]—these petty, transient casualties of war, indeed, to mark the term and end the [illegible] of this Democracy! Why, let them seize and [illegible] and its marble into dust, let them imprison, hang, burn our President, with all the heads and hands of its departments; let them leave on earth no trace, in types or scroll, of all the acts of our Congress, of all our treaties with foreign nations—nay, every syllable of the Declaration of Independence and of the American Constitution—yet are we still a nation. [Great applause.] Foreign monarchy must understand, domestic oligarchy must re-learn, that our Nationality flows on forever in the stream of moral principles, and not through any channel of public deeds or written characters. And, can they erase from the national mind that record of these principles which reason has graven there? Can they burn out from the national heart the traces of that undying love for truth and liberty, which God implanted, in his mercy, and our fathers nurtured with their blood, our mothers with their tears? No, indeed, can they not! Let what may befall external forms and dead matter—the eternal soul of Freedom lights this war; [Cheers] and she shall conquer—

"For Freedom's battle, once begun,
Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
Though baffled oft, is ever won."

And it would have been far better for the shallow villains, who conspired themselves and us into this war, if they had first advised themselves of its intrinsic nature, and its consequent destiny. This earth will not reverse the course of its daily rotations upon its axis of calm air, nor its diurnal circuit through calm space to please a junta of insane slave oligarchs. No more will God's equally natural and equally sure laws of civilization and liberty, in all the still brightness of their beauty, and all the genial warmth of their undying life, either pause or flow backward into the chaos of black barbarism, or red despotism, at the bidding of these puny and pallid Canutes of South Carolina and Mississippi. [Immense cheering.]

Nevertheless, my countrymen, and although we may not, even in our funeral eulogies, claim for this martyr-blood, the decision of our national fate, nor the fate of freedom throughout the world, it would be difficult for us, short of these results, to over-estimate the actual consequences of that capture by the traitor army.

We come, now, to consider the character of these dead. And what manner of men were they who here fought unto bitter death? Were they the professional and adventurous mercenaries, who barter their bodies and the chances of their lives and souls to any leader in any cause of other lands from no loftier motive than the highest pay and the most rations? Were they the soldier offering, who are impressed or conscripted and dragged unwillingly by their governments into the privations and dangers of war? No, truly, were they not. On the contrary of all this, they were the bravest and the best of the young and old, rich and poor of our whole people, and the representatives of all its best classes. The honest day laborers, the skilled and industrious mechanics, the prosperous merchants, the sober, solid farmers, the rising and the risen lawyers, physicians, ministers and statesmen; the students and professors of our schools, colleges, and universities, and the men of greatest wealth, and the highest social position, who, when the war was begun, against the interests, principles and life of our nation,

—"With wings as swift
As meditation or the thoughts of love,"

swept into the ranks of the National Army. When before this war was ever seen such a quality of men, acting and suffering as common soldiers in the field? When before did their own free will impel the soldiers of our entire army, consciously and purposely into longest campaigns and bloodiest battles?

If you turn from the comparisons of individual character and motives, to the aggregate results in the respective numbers of the armies—only think of the stupendous fact, the sublimest of all history, the spectacle of more than a million of freemen fighting for freedom. Of that grand host these lowly dead formed a noble part.

And what other wars ever disclosed such valuable and holy ends as those which ennoble and sanctify this grand war of ours? Let us patiently and honestly, specify but a few of these many justifications of a war, in itself so unnecessary and unnatural. These soldiers died to save our national life; and what a life it is! Consider its history and career. A new, fresh people, for the first time in history, started forth as a nation in the fullness of its civilization—not rising, together with their customs, laws and institutions, from a state of barbarism into civilization, but, like a modern Minerva, our nation sprang from the pregnant mind of England, then the first and most civilized nation of earth or time, full grown and full dressed for all the enterprises of her national life.

[The speaker proceeded under this head to consider the national and geographical aptitudes of the continent, and the conditions under which the nation came into being, as peculiarly favorable for the trial of a republican form of government, and the founding of a great homogeneous people, governed by the same laws, and living under the same social and political institutions. "It was for such an inheritance for ourselves, and such a refuge and example to our race, that these inanimate forms yielded up their labors and their lives." The speaker dwelt at length on the consequences that would result from successful disunion, and the subsequent disintegration of its divided parts—a picture of calamities so familiar to our readers that we omit this portion of the speech. The dangers arising from separate governments, with antagonistic moral, social, and political elements—the necessities of fortified positions, and standing armies along the line of disunion—the endless provocations to border raids and reprisals, consequent on the escape of fugitives from a nation of slaves to a nation of freemen, together with the all-manifest concomitant evils of such a condition of things, were graphically grouped and portrayed by the speaker; but these views have, in other forms, been repeatedly presented to our readers. The speaker continued:]

We are admonished and exhorted by very strange apostles at home and abroad, of the blessings pronounced upon the peace makers. Well, my friends, we say, too, blessed be God for that truth and its promise. As we pass, however, we only express our astonishment that Great Britain preaches it, with the ink of the warlike menaces of the Trent affair yet moist upon her dispatches, or that Napoleon the Third, while the sulphurous smoke of Solferino slow rolls away before our eyes, and the thunders of his artillery at Puebla are still resounding in our ears, should so suddenly and so zealously be exhorting us to this new gospel of peace. We are for peace. But neither the God of nature nor the God of revelation has taught us of those changes in which fire shall consist with water, light with darkness, truth with error, virtue with vice, liberty with despotism, nor loyalty with treason. "The good time coming," when the lion and the lamb shall lie down together, can only be when the lion shall become as a lamb, and not the lamb as a lion. And, in brief, if darkness and error and vice and crime and despotism and treason, or their friends for them, crave peace and respite in this their own unending war with light and truth and virtue and liberty and patriotism, why, let them ground their arms, do works meet for repentance, and cease to afflict mankind and to insult God. [Great cheering.]

What offers or promises of peace, however, did these conspirators tender us in advance of their revolt? What acts or signs of peace did they show in its beginning? What pacific or honest purpose have they exhibited in its progress? And, leaving the men, and considering things, what prospects of peace—a real, permanent peace—peace as an institution—can we perceive in all the probabilities of this new foreign Government as our neighbor? It will have a boundary line of 2,000 miles for its accidents of border wars; the rapacity and arrogance of an oligarchy for its spirit of encroachment, thousands of fugitive slaves, in all their generations, fleeing across that long line of emancipation, from the lash, the goad or the brand, and each trembling fugitive unconsciously enkindling, as he flies, so many and endless feuds and wars and conflagrations as shall startle—

"Pale midnight on her starry throne."

What prospect of peace to yourselves, or your children, do you perceive in the future of these conditions?

The speaker pointed out two results as inevitably to flow from the success of their enterprises. Those who suffer as much for slavery, and to found a government with slavery as its corner stone, will in the future prize and love that institution with increased ardor and affection; on the other hand, those who are without slaves and have suffered such infinite losses of property, insults to personal independence, and national love and pride, and such wounds, murders, and loss of peace and liberty at the hands of slaveholders, will hate and loathe slavery with an intensity and unanimity before unknown.

Now, then, said the speaker, suppose these two nations arrayed face to face, across a continent, what will be the result, peace or war? We must know that it would be war, and nothing but war, so far forth as these states of feeling should influence their action. * * * They began their desperate national existence in all the bitterness of former malignity and envy. So much for the past. Their present must evolve yet numerous other, and to this hour, unconsidered grounds of debate and dispute pertaining to the act of separation.

Their future, among other obstacles to a peaceful neighborship, promises only great and rapid changes in the views, passions, and conduct of all three of the parties henceforth concerned in this matter of slavery, viz: the slaveholders, the slaves, and the anti slavery nation. Let us note the drift and extent of these changes. The segregation of this nation of slaveholders, cut off from all intercourse of trade, education, and friendship, with their former fellow-citizens of the free States, and from the general society of Christendom, and nursing its peculiar property and fanaticisms with increased moroseness in its dreary isolation, will wonderfully enhance that wild, self-will and spirit of unrestraint—that intolerable arrogance, which so distinctively marks this [illegible]. No wind or current from the free moving world without can be permitted to stir and to freshen the stagnant waters of their lifeless societies. The putrid stillness of the Dead Sea, windless and waveless, and fatal in the air above as in the deep below, were motion and joy compared to the existence of such a people in their own home.

It is obvious enough that, in such a state of things, or in one any thing like it, that those vices of slave-ownership in King Cotton proportions, must more and more become marked, down to chronic and general fanaticism. Meanwhile, and with equal pace, the bondage and sufferings of the slaves would become more and more cruel and insufferable. And see how, again, other causes, opportunities and temptations, must conspire to endanger the peace of these neighbor nations. The increased severity of the slave-holders must increase the number of their fugitive slaves beyond the proportions of their numerical numbers. That greater loss makes it necessary again to tighten and harden their fetters, and so on, in this action and reaction of the enraged masters upon their desperate slaves to the end of these relations. But we must also remind ourselves that there can then be no fugitive slave law to capture and return the escaping slaves to slavery, to deter the much greater number from the attempt to escape where freedom to the bondmen will have been brought from the great cold distance across States, and over the Lakes in Canada, within their sight—aye, their touch; yes, only across an air line! What increased motives to fly. What temptations and opportunities will draw them to freedom.

But there is a third party to this business—the people of these and other free States; yourselves. How will they and you feel and act in and after all these many, rapid and wide changes of opinion, feeling and legal relations toward slavery. Let us consider ourselves.

First, you will have no constitutional compact nor fugitive slave law commanding you to do or to forbear toward slaves or masters. This latter class will have adroitly discharged you all from any, the last, obligations of the law toward them in these regards. You will stand upon the precise legal platform of the British and Canadians in all that matter.

Next, the promised non intercourse in trade and society will leave here no class whose avarice or vanity would make them kidnappers for or of your "loving" brothers or sisters.

Thirdly, you will have no large and able class of demagogues, deriving all their wealth, fame and power, wholly from their political alliances with their southern brethren, as the consideration of helping them by your own misguided votes.

Fourthly, you would have all the hatreds and loves I have mentioned to impel you to help the fugitive, and to hinder and resist his pursuers.

And, in general, is it not self-evident that the peace of these two nations would become the sport of accident, of every casual flight of the slave, of every word or act of arrogance of the slaveholder, with or without his bloodhounds, and of every throb of pride or love of liberty upon that line between slavery and freedom, which is as long as the continent and narrower than a hair? Do you not perceive that the more their increased despotisms shall frighten or drive away slaves, and the more you shall improve in morality, Christianity, and in love of independence for yourselves and of liberty to others—each a necessary result—that the more and more, forever, would fresh causes of war spring up, like sown dragon teeth, to afflict these new nations? And what a frightful consequence, that God's required love for your own liberty, and pity for the oppressed, and hatred for the oppressors, should bring down sudden and bitter wars and woes upon you, an innocent and a foreign nation.

To the objection to emancipation, that it would flood the Northern States with freed men, and bring with it the burdens of a sudden influx of an ignorant, impoverished population, Mr. Anderson said the solution was easy enough. "If slavery be abolished throughout the South, there will be no slaves to fly, and no possible motive for the enfranchised individuals to migrate hither. On the contrary, climate, custom, and society with their likes and equals, will conspire to withhold the absent and withdraw from us those who are now here." And so seriously did he regard the evils of black immigration and colonization among us, that, were all other causes of war wanting against the Southern Confederacy, the fact that its establishment would render the free States a vast receptacle for their overflowing filth, would constitute a just and sufficient cause. The speaker continued:

There is one middle course. It is in reunion with or without slavery. We may be all willing, as the least of two evils, or two doubts—I am willing—to tolerate this monster disease and crime within the Union until Providence may, in His own good time and way, mitigate or remove it. With the Union restored, and its political powers retrenched, as they already have been in the progress of this war—its own war—it seems to me better for us to bear with it, in its unquestionable constitutional right, than for us, beyond the point of the Union restored, to press this civil war for other ends of doubtful, perhaps vain, benevolence. But slavery in an adjacent foreign

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State must be fought without respite or forbearance, so long as it is crafty, cruel and despotic, or as this free people have sense or courage, or [illegible] or love of peace.

And lastly, let it suffice on this head to say, as a perfect justification for our resolution to conquer peace by restoring our Union, that we think it to be the only way to peace. It is the generic law of separate and neighbor Republics, that they can not dwell together in amity. As the thoughts and passions of a people in a representative form of Government are also represented in its legislation, all the feuds, forays, mobs, conflagrations and murders, of the respective populations, necessarily and directly culminate into national, public wars. Then again, were breed wars. And to all these certain and terrible causes of breeding war must be once more added those peculiar circumstances of these two particular Republics already indicated. Oh, my friends, what infinite blessings of peace did our glorious Union insure us! Oh! what endless suffering and crimes from wars—horrid wars—must disunion entail upon us through all the coming years and ages! And to perpetuate these blessings of peace, to avert these ruins and curses and woes of war, these heroes have died on this now glorious battle-field.

Such then, my dear fellow-patriots, are some of the grand issues of this war. And such were the rights and interests for which these mute forms have poured out their life-blood. Our fathers of the first Revolution have alone shed blood in a cause so great and so good. They—the few and feeble colonists of '76, all naked and unarmed—first encountered the mailed and gauntleted legions of despotic power, and broke into slivers those shackles of steel in which Old England had enchained Young America. They, indeed, also opened to the human race a new career, not only in the enjoyment of public liberty, but in all the enterprises, arts and delights of private life. They, by their wisest words and bravest deeds, first aroused mankind—like another Samson sleeping in the lap of Delilah—to the bright visions, the high hopes, and the earnest purposes of the new era. We may not compare ourselves or these our dead, with our dead fathers. Our war can not be claimed to have initiated a new career for our race; but, if their mission and merit were to create and to inaugurate, it must be ours to conserve and transmit. Accordingly, this war will decide, the one way or the other, for our country and for mankind, for the time present and the time to come, whether or not this grateful giant of American liberty shall be reinthralled by the Old World ideas, usages and powers, or whether the risen dawn of this better era shall at once be quenched in eternal gloom, or shall spread and shine and glow within all the encircling skies, and all around the inhabited earth, until the black night of all barbarisms and despotisms shall blend and lighten into an unceasing day of universal liberty and of calmest peace.

Let us now therefore, my friends, ever honor these, our martyred fellow-countrymen, above all the heroes of other lands and ages, and next only to our fathers of the Revolution, who lived and died to establish that general liberty which American traitors in rebellion now strive to slay, and which these, their worthy sons, died in order to defend.

SPEECH OF GOV. SEYMOUR.

During the afternoon, the 6th New-York Artillery Regiment marched to the temporary residence of Gov. Seymour, who, in presenting a regimental standard to the regiment, said:

SOLDIERS OF NEW YORK—We love one whole country without reservation. But while we do so, it is not inconsistent with that perfect and generous loyalty, to love and to be proud of our own State. This day when I took part in the celebration that was to consecrate yonder battle-field, while I felt as an American citizen, proud of my own country, and proud of the gallant services of her citizens in every State, nevertheless my eye did involuntarily wander to that field where lie the glorious dead of our good and great State; and when I returned to see marching before me your manly and sturdy columns, not knowing you belonged to New York my heart did quicken and my pulses tingle to learn that you were acting commissions issued by myself, and I am most proud and happy that I have this opportunity, on behalf of the merchants of the great commercial city of New York, to present to you this glorious banner, which has been sent as a token of their confidence in your loyalty, and your fidelity in the hour of danger. Sergeant, I place colors in your hands in the firm confidence that they will be borne through every field of triumph, of trial and of danger, in a way that will do honor to yourselves, to the great State which you represent, and the still greater country to which we all belong. May God bless you, as you relieve your country in the distant field of danger. We find, in those glorious fields you left behind, you are not indifferent to this conflict—are not indifferent to the welfare of the whole Union. I do not doubt, therefore, that when you shall return from your dangerous fields of duty, you shall bring back this standard to place among the archives of our State, with honorable mention of the services her sons have performed. I do not doubt that though it may perhaps be returned torn and stained, yet it will be still more glorious, and with glorious recollections clustering around it. In concluding these remarks, I ask in return of the men of New York to give three cheers for the union of our country, and three cheers for the flag of our land.

LETTERS, &c.

Secretaries Chase and Stanton pleaded pressure of official duties for their absence. The following letters show that Generals Scott and Meade were unable to be present:

LETTER FROM SECRETARY CHASE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov 16 1863.

DEAR SIR—It disappoints me greatly to find that imperative public duties make it impossible for me to be present at the consecration of the grounds selected as the last resting place of the soldiers who fell in battle for their country at Gettysburg. It consoles me to think what tears of mingled grief and triumph will fall upon their graves, and what benedictions of the country, saved by their heroism, will make their memories sacred among men. Very respectfully, yours, S. P. CHASE.

DAVID WILLS, Esq.

LETTER FROM GENERAL MEADE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, November 13 1863.

David Wills, Esq., Agent for the Governor of Pennsylvania, &c:

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the invitation which, on behalf of the Governor of Pennsylvania and other States interested you extended to me and the officers and men of my command to be present on the 19th inst., at the consecration of the burial place of those who fell on the field of Gettysburg.

It seems almost unnecessary for me to say that none can have a deeper interest in your good work than comrades in arms, bound in close ties of long association and mutual confidence and support with those to whom you are paying the last tribute of respect, nor could the presence of any be more appropriate than that of those who stood side by side in the struggle, shared the peril, and the vacant places in whose ranks bear sad testimony to the loss they have sustained. But this army has duties to perform which will not admit of its being represented on the occasion, and it only remains for me, in its name, with deep and grateful feelings, to thank you and those you represent, for your tender care of its heroic dead, for your patriotic zeal which, in honoring the martyr, gives a fresh incentive to all who battle for the maintenance of the integrity of the Government. I am, &c.

GEORGE G. MEADE,
Major General Commanding.

OUT OF GETTYSBURG.

The President's special train left Washington at eight o'clock last evening. Gov. Brough, Lieutenant Governor Anderson, Governor Morton, and a number of Western gentlemen, also left on that train. The Governor's special train moved off an hour later, most of the Ohio delegation getting in it. Governor Tod remained over until this morning, and took his departure at eight o'clock. The village is now deserted by nearly all its visitors, distinguished and undistinguished alike. P.

[From the Illinois State Journal, November 19.]

K. G. C. Demonstration in Scott County—Railroad Track Torn up—Attempted Rescue of Deserters.

For some time past it has been notorious that quite a large number of deserters were being harbored in the vicinity of Manchester, in Scott County, and in the northern part of Greene County, and a day or two ago a detachment of troops went to that vicinity for the purpose of making arrests. From a gentleman who came up from Carrollton yesterday, we learn that on his arrival at Whitehall, about noon, he found considerable excitement, with rumors of fighting above. The bells were rung, and large numbers of law-abiding citizens came into town, prepared to resist any hostile demonstration against the peace. Arriving at Manchester, some eight or ten miles further up the road, the troops were found there with four deserters in their charge, and a notorious individual named Fisher, who is charged with harboring deserters. All these were safely guarded at the "round-house" of the Jacksonville and Alton Railroad. It was the avowed object of the K. G. C.'s, who were reported collecting in considerable numbers in the vicinity, to rescue Fisher.

Coming toward Jacksonville the train was stopped by a force of about twenty of the "bushwhackers," who had torn up the track about two miles north of Manchester. Their object in waylaying the train, which was to rescue the prisoners, however, was defeated, they being still at Manchester. The train was delayed until the road could be repaired by putting down new rails and ties, the old ones having been entirely removed. During the delay, the "bushwhackers" were very profuse in the display of arms, but made no other use of them.

Our informant had heard of no actual collision, and believed the report of fighting above Whitehall unfounded. The Union men in the vicinity were fully aroused, and were prepared, if necessary, to aid in the vindication of the laws. It is believed, however, that nothing more serious will grow out of the affair than a little bluster, as the "bushwhackers" were badly frightened. We shall probably hear from the scene of excitement to-day.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A REMEDY. A sure and certain remedy, for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs is HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. They never fail in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint or Nervous Debility. The use of a bottle or two will work wonders. Try them. For sale by all druggists or dealers in medicines, at 75 cents per bottle. no16-tfs

A SEVERE ASSAULT, AND THEIR COLORS TAKEN!—It is not often that we hear of a more chivalrous assault, and with such signal success, and so few killed or injured, [illegible] A Stone & Family. The colors, and that, too by ladies, wholly uncovered, [illegible] thing of the kind. Every lady in the country should own [illegible] until these colors are found in every house. Sold by all druggists throughout the country. 1tc

DYSPEPSIA!

DR. WISHART'S Great American Dyspepsia Pills are a positive cure for Dyspepsia. He has performed several thousand cures during the past year, and among the persons cured were many who had tried the most eminent physicians of both this country and Europe.

DYSPEPSIA!

A Positive Cure for Dyspepsia.

HEAR WHAT MR. JOHN H. BABCOCK SAYS.

No. 1,038 OLIVE STREET, PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1863.

DR. WISHART—Sir: It is with much pleasure that I am now able to inform you that, by the use of your great American Dyspepsia Pills, I have been entirely cured of that most distressing complaint Dyspepsia. I had been grievously afflicted for the last twenty-eight years, and for ten years of that time have not been free from its pain one week at a time. I have had it in its worst form, and have dragged on a most miserable existence—in pain day and night. Every kind of food that I ate filled me with wind and pain, it mattered not how light, or how small the quantity. A continual belching was sure to follow. I had no appetite for any kind of meats whatever, and my distress was so great for several months before I heard of your Pills that I frequently wished for death. I had taken every thing that I had heard of for Dyspepsia without receiving any benefit, but on your Pills being recommended to me by one who had been cured by them, I concluded to give them a trial, although I had no faith in them. To my astonishment, I found myself getting better before I had taken one-fourth of a box, and, after taking half a box, I am a well man, can eat any thing I wish, and enjoy a hearty meal three times a day, without inconvenience from any thing I eat or drink. If you think proper, you are at liberty to make this public and refer to me. I will cheerfully give all desirable information to any one who may call on me. Yours, respectfully,

JOHN H. BABCOCK.

DYSPEPSIA!

Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia!

DR. WISHART—I was a great sufferer with Dyspepsia for several years. Every thing I ate filled me with wind and dreadful pain, and my life was one of great suffering. I was so much afflicted that if I drank a glass of water it would soon return back in a hot, sour condition. I applied to every kind of medicine and treatment, but all to no purpose. I saw your advertisement in the Ledger of a great cure your Great American Dyspepsia Pills had made. I went to your store and purchased a box and commenced using them, and I do thank God this day I am a well man, and can eat three meals per day. I have sold a number of persons of your Pills, and gave a young man who was suffering with Dyspepsia, in my neighborhood eight of your pills, and they cured him entirely. You may refer to me if you choose. JACOB HIGHBEY.

HARMENTVILLE, Kent County, Del.

Price, One Dollar a Box.

Sent by mail on receipt of the price. Address W. E. OUHP, Dayton, Ohio.

Druggists should send their orders to WM. E. OUHP, Dayton, Ohio, Western Wholesale Agent for Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial and Great American Dyspepsia Pills.

Sold in Cincinnati by

SUIRE, ECKSTEIN & CO.

A Physiological View of Marriage.

Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Sexual Organs in a state of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Self-Abuse, its deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y. oc13-1mcodis

C. S. MALTBY,
Dealer in Oysters.

Fresh Can Oysters,
Spiced Oysters,
Cove Oysters.

The undersigned is receiving daily, by Express, Maltby's unrivaled and celebrated choice PLANTED BALTIMORE OYSTERS.

ROBERT ORR, Agent.
Depot, No. 11 West Fifth street.

Officers' Clothing,
AT WHOLESALE.

LOEB & BROS.,
59 W. Fourth st., bet. Walnut & Vine,

Keep constantly on hand, of their own manufacture, a large and complete assortment of

Army and Navy Officers' Uniforms,

to which they would call the attention of Sutlers and Dealers. LOEB & BROS., Merchant Tailors, 59 West Fourth street, between Walnut and Vine.

SAPONIFIER,
OR CONCENTRATED LYE
FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

WAR makes high prices; Saponifier helps to reduce them. It makes SOAP for FOUR cents a pound by using your kitchen grease.

CAUTION! As spurious Lyes are offered also, be careful and only buy the PATENTED article put up in IRON cans, all others being COUNTERFEITS.

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.,
Philadelphia—No. 127 Walnut street.
Pittsburg—Pitt street and Duquesne Way.

NATHAN'S
TONIC AND UNION BITTERS.

The great evil of city life is confinement to the office, counting room and work-shop, resulting in dyspepsia, constipation and general debility, and the numerous illnesses they give rise to. For all of which the sufferer will find a pleasant, safe and certain remedy in

Nathan's Tonic and Union Bitters.

For sale by druggists generally. Manufactured and sold wholesale by

M. Nathan & Co.,
31 VINE STREET.

None genuine without the likeness and signature of "Moritz Nathan" on the label.

FOR GOOD
BOOTS and SHOES,
OF ALL KINDS,
—GO TO—
LAWSON'S,
96
Fifth street, near Vine.

American and Imported Watches,
AT WHOLESALE ONLY.

Being the only house in the West that deals exclusively in Watches, I am enabled to furnish the trade at New York Importers' Prices. Buyers will find it to their advantage to call.

A. MAYER,
IMPORTER OF WATCHES,
72 Main st., below Pearl, Cincinnati, O.

Ladies' and Misses' Felt and Silk
WALKING AND RIDING HATS.
C. B. CAMP & CO.,
95 West Third street.

TO SUTLERS.

We have a large and splendid assortment of Can Fruits, Pickles, Oysters, Sardines, Mackerel, Tobacco and Cigars, and offer them for sale low. Call and see. B. M. BISHOP & CO., 36 Main st., a few doors below Columbia street.

DAILY COMMERCIAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
M. D. POTTER & CO.,
COMMERCIAL OFFICE BUILDING,
N. E. Corner Fourth and Race Streets.

Monday Morning, November 23.

MAJOR GENERAL J. G. FOSTER was in the city yesterday, *en route* for Knoxville, to take command of the Army of the Ohio. We published a few days since a biographical sketch of this able and meritorious officer.

THE RIVER.

There is a good prospect for a "coal-boat rise." There were eight feet water in the river at Pittsburgh, yesterday, and the Monongahela rising.

We find the following in the Albany Journal:

THE ENGLISH PREMIER SCANDAL CASE OUT OF COURT.—Extract of a letter from a well-informed source, dated London, October 31.

The crim. con. is settled. This I know. Nothing more will be heard of it, unless, perhaps, a motion by plaintiff to take his affidavit and petition off the file. I believe it was a trap by the lady, whose husband is not an Irish parson. His name, as he swears himself, is—O. Kane, Esq.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE—THE SITUATION AT KNOXVILLE.

The following information was received in this city last evening from Cumberland Gap:

"A reliable officer, Lieutenant STARRY, Adjutant 12th Kentucky Cavalry, who left Strawberry Plains on the 20th inst., brings hopeful news of the situation at Knoxville. General BURNSIDE still holds out, and has notified the citizens of Knoxville that he would certainly hold the place. The rebel force opposing him is estimated, by scouts who have been through the lines several times, to be 30,000. The place (Knoxville) is not closely invested. Brigadier General SANDERS, who was wounded, is dead. Colonel WOLFORD is slightly wounded. The artillery fighting was very heavy on the 19th and 20th. The enemy admits a very heavy loss. They have withdrawn their force from the south side of the river. We [illegible] there."

We are further informed that the firing in the neighborhood of Knoxville was very heavy up to noon of Saturday. The wire between Knoxville and Cumberland Gap we are told, has not been cut. The communication between those points has never been well established. The wire was hastily and badly put up, and the battery at Knoxville is a weak one, so that the line only works in favorable weather. A heavy rain-storm has put it entirely out of order. There is no information that any considerable force of the enemy has entered Tennessee from Virginia, so that if BURNSIDE is forced to retreat from Knoxville, he will be able to get out. If the enemy have withdrawn from the south side of Knoxville, the fact is said to be significant of a decisive repulse, as the town is least defended on that side. General BURNSIDE is holding Knoxville under instructions from, and pursuant to an understanding with, General GRANT. It is not to be supposed, therefore, that the forces under THOMAS, HOOKER, and SHERMAN, are wasting their time during these momentous days. We are in hourly expectation of receiving intelligence of the most important character. It will be determined this week, if it is not already, whether the rebel movement into East Tennessee will be a great success for them and imperil our whole position on the Tennessee River, or prove a disaster that will compel their retreat to Central Georgia. If BURNSIDE holds out at Knoxville, we do not see how the rebel army can escape a ruinous overthrow. In the mean time it is noticeable that an order has been issued relieving General BURNSIDE of command in his department and turning his army over to General FOSTER. This order was, however, issued before the fighting at Knoxville, and does not relate to it.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

The speech of the French Emperor at the opening of the Chambers on the 5th was looked for with a good deal of anxiety in Europe, and some interest in this country. The only reference made to the war in America is in this language:

"Assuredly the prosperity of our country will make more rapid progress if political preoccupations did not trouble it, but in the life of nations unforeseen and inevitable events happen, which ought to be looked at without fear, and supported without weakness. Of this number are the American war, the forced occupation of Mexico and Cochin China, the insurrection in Poland."

This neglect of the American question, is a sore disappointment to the swarm of secessionists in Paris. It is regarded as an indication that NAPOLEON proposes to let us severely alone.

Concerning Mexico, he said:

"In Mexico, after an unexpected resistance, which the courage of our soldiers and sailors has overcome, we have seen the population receive us as liberators. Our efforts will not have been in vain, and we will be largely recompensed for our sacrifices, when the destinies of this country, which will owe to us its regeneration, will have been placed in the hands of a Prince whose intelligence and qualifications render him worthy of so noble a mission. Have, then, faith in our enterprises beyond the seas. Commenced to avenge our honor, they will terminate by the triumph of our interests, and if prejudiced minds do not discern how much fertility is contained in the seeds planted for the future, do not let us deface the glory acquired, so to speak, at the two extremities of the world—at Pekin and at Mexico."

In regard to the Polish question, and other matters disturbing Europe, the Emperor proposes an European Congress, and urges it in several periods that read very much as if they had been produced in the highest atmosphere of Boston. European interpreters of the Imperial speech inform us that NAPOLEON is endeavoring with great address to cultivate amicable relations with Russia. His government has to meet, in the Corps Legislatif, a more formidable opposition than it has yet encountered. He says, however, that in spite of some local disagreements, he can only applaud the result of the elections.

An immense deposit of peat has been discovered near St. Paul. It is excellent fuel.

The Russian Admiral and fleet will leave this port on Monday next, and go to Fortress Monroe, where they expect to pass the winter. The Government has offered them the Brooklyn navy-yard to pass the winter in, which has been courteously declined; the Admiral asserting that while the anchorage at Fortress Monroe would be safer and better, he would be able to keep his officers and men on shipboard, which it was now impossible to do. The chief object in their coming to this country was to practice gunnery, but that they had not passed a whole day on their vessels since their arrival here, and had scarcely devoted an hour to it.—[N. Y. Com., Friday.

LOCAL MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, by Henry Ware, Optician, No. 7 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.

NOVEMBER 21.

O'clock.	Barometer.	Thermometer.
7 A. M.	29.36	44
12 M.	29.34	45
6 P. M.	29.43	45

NOVEMBER 22.

O'clock.	Barometer.	Thermometer.
7 A. M.	29.34	44
12 M.	29.35	45
6 P. M.	29.53	43

James Olinton, an incorrigible lad, was sent to the House of Refuge on Saturday, by Judge Warren.

Captain Chas. D. Schmidt, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A., has been ordered to Washington, for duty in that city.

The charge against John Meyer, in the Police Court, for performing common labor on Sunday, (making photograph pictures) was dismissed Saturday morning.

About seventy five rebels, captured near Knoxville fifteen days ago, arrived in the city Saturday evening, guarded by a detachment of the 5th Tennessee Cavalry.

A poor woman lost a pocket-book in a butter store, on Fifth near Walnut street, on Saturday evening last. It contained a small amount of money—her all. The finder can leave it at this office.

SURRENDER OF A PUBLIC ROAD.—On application of a majority of the bond-holders in the Winton Road, the County Commissioners have surrendered the entire road to the applicants, who at once take possession, collect tolls, &c.

Captain White, of the 10th Ohio Independent Battery, General McArthur's Division, 17th Army Corps, is here for the purpose of recruiting for his battery, composed principally of Cincinnati boys. He will establish his rendezvous at the Clifton House.

CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—Rev. John S. Marlay, for the past fourteen months pastor of the Park street Methodist Episcopal Church, of this city, was recently elected Secretary of the Cincinnati Branch of the United States Christian Commission. He has already resigned his pastoral charge and entered upon his new field of labor. The office of the Commission is 51 Vine street.

IN A PREDICAMENT.—On making our usual call at the Ninth street Station-house last night, we found a well-appearing citizen there talking anxiously with the Lieutenant of Police. We overheard the words, "A child, two months old; on the steps; couldn't let it freeze, get it in the asylum." We inquired if any body had been favoring him with a present. Stranger proved to be sharp. He said, "I see; newspaper reporter, are you? The very man I don't want to know any thing about it. I am a young married man; don't want any scandal; married respectable young lady; in good business, a million dollars a year; don't want the circumstance mentioned, just the reason I am trying to dispose of the affair to-night." We ventured to suggest that a man in his position, doing a million dollars' worth of business annually, ought to be above suspicion, and he certainly could afford to take care of the little unfortunate. "Yes," he exclaimed, with some feeling, "I am above suspicion, and able to take care of my own children, but I don't want to be bothered with other people's." And he hurried off, near midnight, to get Mayor Harris to issue an order for the admission of the child into the Asylum or Hospital, for fear his neighbors would hear it crying in his house before morning.

EXEMPTION.—The Provost Marshals of the First and Second Districts, embracing all of this county, are now ready to hear claims for exemption. All who have been enrolled for the draft, and think themselves entitled to exemption, should present themselves before the Boards authorized to consider such cases.

Several tow boats arrived with coal yesterday. The bulk of the fleet which left Pittsburgh, on the recent rise, passed Maysville yesterday, and will arrive here to-day. Here, the river is rising steadily, and another rise is reported at Pittsburgh. The tow boat Shingiss, Captain Packard, leaves for the Lower Ohio to-day, having contracts to tow coal below.

Ladies' Meeting.

All ladies interested in the Great Western Fair are requested to attend a meeting, to be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the Second Presbyterian Church, Fourth street, between Vine and Race. All congregations, Aid Societies, &c., are invited to send a delegate to represent them in this Association.

C. WILLIAMS, Sec'y *pro tem.*

The Street Railroad Companies are in a trying situation. They have to pay constantly increasing prices for horses; they are paying double as much for hay, corn, and oats now, as they did a year ago, and in addition, they have had to increase the pay of their conductors and drivers. With all this increase on the debtor side of their accounts, the credit side remains the same, and will have to so remain, as their rate of charges is fixed in their charter.

We learn that some of the butchers have determined not to be as patriotic and accommodating, as they got the credit of being in Council the other afternoon. They have resolved to sue out an injunction, to restrain the city from giving the use of the Fifth street Market-house for Fair purposes. No doubt they have the legal right to the use of their stalls, having paid rent for them in advance, and the Committee on Buildings for the Fair, will manage to get along without it.

MILITARY.—General Cox and staff have not returned from Sandusky. General Rosecrans is expected in the city this week. General Lew. Wallace is in New York, awaiting orders. General McCook is at the Burnet House. Captain James W. Conine, of General Cox's staff, has been commissioned Colonel of the 5th U. S. Colored Regiment, which has been in camp at Delaware, this State. The Colonel entered the service at the beginning of the war, as Adjutant of the 2d Kentucky.

SOLDIER KILLED ON THE L. M. R. R.—Thursday night, soon after the Morrow Accommodation left Loveland, the conductor put a drunken soldier off the train for refusing to pay his fare. This train was met at Foster's, four miles above by a freight train, which brought the soldier into Loveland, upon the cow catcher, dead. The engineer stated that he caught a glimpse of him on the track, but too late to stop, and only discovered him when walking around the locomotive to oil it, as he was coming in to Loveland.

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE.—The public interested in the success of the educational enterprises of our city will be glad to learn that the above named well known school, is enjoying an increased degree of prosperity. Rev. Dr. S. Rust, the new President, is one of the most efficient educators that New England has given to the West, and as co-laborers with him, a fine corps of teachers has been brought into the faculty. The last half of the present session begins to-day, furnishing a favorable opportunity for persons to enter the classes.

LADIES' MEETING—GREAT WESTERN SANITARY FAIR.—An adjourned meeting of ladies interested in the Great Western Sanitary Fair Association, will be held at three o'clock this afternoon, November 23, in the lecture-room of Dr. Thompson's (Second Presbyterian) Church, on Fourth street, between Vine and Race. All corresponding members to be elected by congregations. Aid societies and other organizations, are requested to attend, as twenty-five lady members for the Fair will be chosen from their number.

BETHEL SABBATH SCHOOL.—We yesterday visited this powerful agent for good among the children of our city, and found eight hundred and eighty-four children, with many of their teachers, happy recipients of its bounty. Aside from the regular school instruction, each scholar receives for each day of attendance a ticket—the owner of ten of these receives [illegible] article of clothing. The cause is a good one, and deserves the sympathy and support of all our benevolent citizens. At 3 o'clock next Sabbath afternoon, the anniversary of the school is to be celebrated in Smith & Dixon's Hall, on which occasion the friends of the cause and the public generally are earnestly invited to be present.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Hiram B. Robinson, Esq., for many years in the editorial department of the Enquirer, met with a terrible accident on Friday evening. While on his way home to his residence in Anderson Township, on the Marietta train, he sought, as usual, to alight from the cars at Linwood Station. The motion had not entirely ceased, and falling, he was dragged under the wheels, and his left arm was so shockingly crushed and mutilated that an amputation was rendered necessary. This was skilfully performed in a few hours, by Drs. Vattier and Blackman, who were sent for from the city for that purpose. Mr. Robinson was doing as well as could be anticipated, at last accounts, and his many friends are hopeful to hear him pronounced out of danger in a few days.

The Great Western Sanitary Fair.

The business organization of this large enterprise is being perfected. To-night all members of the working committees meet at the new headquarters, 178 Vine street, west side, above Fourth. The women meet this afternoon at three o'clock, in the lecture room of Dr. Thompson's, Second Presbyterian Church, Fourth street, next to Shillito's. Committees will be chosen from these noble co-operators with the men in preparing for the Fair.

Each aid society, congregation or benevolent society has chosen or may choose, this morning, a delegate for that purpose. Rev. A. T. Thompson is to address the meeting.

Mr. Gilmore has generously donated the use of his entire building, on Fourth street, late Wilkinson's, as headquarters for the lady managers until the 1st of February, if required.

At the meeting of chairmen of committees, on Saturday night, reports were made giving assurance that, although the time is short in which to prepare, activity of solicitors and willingness of the people will conspire to promote success.

Mr. Henderson, of United States Express, sent a generous tender of use, for free transportation, of his Express—"hoping that the friends of our soldiers throughout the country will exert themselves and give us something worth while to carry." Frank Clark, proffered the fullest facilities not exceeding a thousand tons. The Adams Express Company always has done this work free, and continue to do so. The Dispatch Companies evidence the same spirit. Harnden's Express, the Telegraph Company, and the Railroads have not been applied to, but we doubt not that Mr. Hugh McBurnie, Chairman of Committee on Public Conveyance and Transportation, will have a favorable report this evening. The Water and Gas Companies give their supplies free.

The service of additional persons will be secured to Advisory Committee, list not yet completed.

Committees having been authorized to add to their number Messrs. Wm. H. Stewart, Joseph DeCamp, Charles Magill, Thos. W. Farren, James Carson, R. M. White, and F. M. Moore, have been added to the Building Committee.

Mr. D. B. Pierson, Chairman of Committee on Floral and Pomological Department and Evergreen Decorations, has named as his associates Robert Buchanan, John A. Warder, Jacob Hoffner, William Heaver, Gottlieb Grant, (J. S. Cook declined and Mr. Pfeiffer recommended), Thos. Knott, William Addis, Frank Pentland, Joseph Taylor, S. S. Jackson, John F. Mottier, Milo G. Williams, Sam'l J. Thompson, Stephen Mosher, Jacob Graff, Gabriel Sleath, Wm. E. Mears, N. Ohmar, John P. Foote, Mrs. H. Buchanan, Mrs. Larz Anderson, Mrs. W. H. Dominick, Mrs. James E. Homans, Mrs. Jacob Hoffner, Mrs. Wm. Heaver, Mrs. Wm. Addis, Mrs. George Cott, Mrs. J. D. F. Richards, Miss Jennie Warder, Miss Nannie McIlvaine, Miss Reeor, Miss Ella Oeno, and Miss Ella Harbeson.

The trades and all branches of business are systematically to be called on for donations. A generous emulation has already been awakened.

A fire-proof warehouse has been secured for deposit of goods. Articles should at once be sent in.

W. H. Dodds & Co. contribute a $300 safe-lock, hoping it will sell, and the Fair obtain $500 for it.

Mr. W. T. Perkins, of Donation Committee, has secured from

Moores & Co., horse equipments complete for Brigadier General.

D. L. Carrick, horse equipments complete for Colonel.

Journeymen of Carrick, one set of fine buggy harness.

Hunnewell, Moore & Hakill, one set of China ware, worth $120.

A lady in Toledo promises six knit shawls.

A stove dealer, full variety of stoves, all patterns.

Destructive Fire.

At about twelve o'clock on Saturday night a fire broke out in the main building of Miles Greenwood's foundery, on the north east corner of Canal and Walnut streets. It originated in the third or fourth stories, and, though the energetic action of the fire department, was prevented from spreading any further. The machine-shops and founderies proper were saved, and suffered no damage, except the comparatively little occasioned by water.

In the rooms in which the fire originated there were a large number of patterns stored. These were quickly consumed by the flames, and constitute the principal item in the loss sustained. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been accidental. There is certainly no foundation for a belief that it was the work of an incendiary, though such a report seemed to obtain much credence during the progress of the conflagration and on the streets yesterday. It gained currency, we believe, solely because of the absence of knowledge on the subject.

The loss will slightly exceed $100,000, and is about covered by insurance.

No Government machinery was injured to any considerable extent. The engines for the Tippecanoe were damaged by water, but no detention in the completion of the vessel will be occasioned thereby, the machinery being, in point of time, at least two weeks in advance of the hull.

We have been requested to state that the disaster will not interfere in the least with immediate operations in the hardware or store departments—the former of Mr. Greenwood, and the latter of S. H. Burton & Co.

A fireman belonging to the Mohawk Company had a miraculous escape from death while nobly trying to subdue the flames. He was buried under a mass of ruins by the falling of a wall, and remained in that unpleasant and precarious position more than two hours, when he was dug out and found to have sustained only slight injuries. This is the only accident to human limbs that has come to our knowledge.

While the flames were greedily licking up every thing within their reach, a few men in the crowd outside were heard to express their approval, not only of this disaster in particular, but of any discomfiture which could possibly be visited upon the heads of Government contractors in general. Ex Mayor Thomas, overhearing the remark caused the arrest of two individuals, and had them incarcerated in the station house. Mr. Greenwood, hearing of this, visited their place of confinement yesterday morning, and after asking them good humoredly if he owed them any thing, and receiving a reply in the negative, obtained their release.

The Enquirer's statement of five hundred workmen being thrown out of employment is like its estimate of the loss—$350,000—a stupendous exaggeration. Not more than seventy men were employed in the building consumed, and more than that number will now be required to repair the damages sustained.

The work of rebuilding will be commenced immediately, and prosecuted with vigor to completion.

COVINGTON.

APPOINTMENT OF RECRUITING AGENTS.—Captain O. W. Berry, Provost Marshal, has nominated the following-named persons as recruiting agents in the Sixth Congressional District of Kentucky, to raise, by voluntary enlistment if possible, the number of men required from the district, before the 5th of January next, and thus avoid the draft, viz: Kenton County, John W. Finnell, Campbell County, T. A. Widrig and John Youtsey; Pendleton County, Samuel F. Swope, Harrison County, Wm. W. Trimble; Bracken County, William Ratcliffe; Grant County, William N. Simpson; Boone County, James Calvert; Gallatin County, Dr. O. W. Farris; Carroll County, A. V. Carlisle; Trimble County, Robert Young. As soon as the quota for the district, and the number of men due from each county composing it, with other necessary instructions, are received at the headquarters of the Provost Marshal, these agents will be authorized to commence operations vigorously, and prosecute the work, if possible, to a successful accomplishment. If not sooner raised by voluntary enlistments, fourteen or fifteen hundred men will certainly be drafted in the district on the 5th of January next. It is, therefore, the interest of rebels and rebel sympathizers, as well as Union men, to assist actively, by their personal efforts, by their money, and by every means in their power, in getting the required number of men before the draft comes. If drafting must come, every man drawn will have to go, if physically able, or get a substitute to go in his place; for the $300 clause of the conscription act will be repealed upon the very opening of Congress. If all men will do their duty for the next month, there will never be a draft here; but if not, there will, and every man drafted will either go, find a substitute, or show physical disability sufficient to exempt him.

SOLDIER'S AID SOCIETY.—There will be a meeting of this organization to-night, at the City Hall for the purpose of receiving reports and transacting important business.

DELINQUENT TAXES.—Mr. Wm. E. Wade, City Tax Collector, since he came into office in February last, has collected and turned over to the city, about $70,000 of delinquent taxes.

KENTON UNION GUARDS.—Company A meets to-night. See advertisement.

MEETING AT THE CITY HALL.—General Green Clay Smith and A. D. Herd, Esq., addressed a large meeting of citizens at the City Hall on Friday night on the subject of the cruel manner in which Union prisoners of war are treated by the rebel authorities. Resolutions were passed, solemnly protesting against the conduct of the so-called Confederate Government toward the prisoners of the Union, and calling upon the constituted authorities of the General Government to adopt such measures at once as will now and hereafter, prevent such treatment to our gallant defenders. It was also recommended that meetings be held throughout the country. There will be another meeting at the City Hall on Friday evening next for the purpose of taking steps to raise the quota of Kenton County and the Sixth Congressional District, under the calls of President Lincoln and Governor Bramlette, for troops. Governor Fisk and others will address the meeting.

MEETING OF THE UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Union Democracy of Covington for the purpose of making arrangements for the election of delegates to a convention to nominate candidates for the various city offices, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the primary meetings for the selection of delegates be held on the last Saturday in November, being the 28th, at 7 o'clock P. M., at the following places:

First Ward, at the Marshal's Office, City Hall.
Second Ward, at the Mayor's Office.
Third Ward, at the Sheriff's Office.
Fourth Ward, at the Engine-house, Pike street.
Fifth Ward, at the Valley School-house.
Sixth Ward, at the Eleventh-street School house.
Seventh Ward, at the school-room on Main street, opposite [illegible]

Resolved, That the convention be held on the following Monday, being the 30th of November, at the City Hall, at 7 o'clock P. M.

Resolved, That there shall be one delegate for every fifty votes given at the January election for 1863, and one additional delegate for every fraction over twenty-five. On this basis, the First Ward will be entitled to six delegates, second Ward, four; Third Ward, four; Fourth Ward, six, Fifth Ward, nine; Sixth Ward, six, Seventh Ward, two. Total, forty.

Resolved, That the electors at the primary meetings be instructed to nominate their candidates for the Council and School Trustee.

Resolved, That all the legal voters of the city be requested to come out to the primary meetings.

RE-ARRESTED.—Peter Gaston, who was arrested last week on the charge of stealing a horse in Cincinnati, upon his release a few days ago, after giving bonds, was immediately re-arrested and taken to Lexington, where he stands charged with stealing a horse and a quantity of jewelry.

NEWPORT.

ACCIDENTS.—A little boy named Seddens, aged about ten years, broke one of his arms on Saturday, while attempting to jump over a post.

Mr. John G. Collins, foreman at the foundery of Gaylord & Co., had one of his hands crushed on the same day, by its being caught between two heavy cast iron pipes.

DELEGATES TO THE CHICAGO WAR DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—The Union Democratic Executive Committee of Hamilton County, met at the Debolt Exchange, on Saturday, for the purpose of selecting delegates to attend the Convention of the Northwestern States at Chicago on the 25th instant, when the following named gentlemen were selected to represent Hamilton County:

Jos. E. Egly, Jo. W. Fitzgerald, John W. Brunswick, Jonathan Emerson, Andrew P. Ward, J. F. Cody, R. Thomas Wright, Dr. J. J. Quinn, Charles Tilman, Charles Ruis, Chas. Stanley, Michael Lar, Theodore Cook, John H. Girard, Jacob Wolf, Judge Robert Moore, Gen. J. H. Bates, John S. Earnshaw, Thomas J. Gallagher, William S. Groesbeck, Thomas Sherlock, Judge Stanley Matthews, Judge M. W. Oliver, B. G. Still, A. D. Bullock, Joseph A. Heman, Judge P. Mallon, Joseph Merns, A. B. Wilson, A. C. Bigley, M. H. Cook, Patrick Considine, Hugh Rown, James Peat.

Arrangements have been made with the Chicago Air Line Railroad for half-fare tickets. Headquarters of the Ohio delegation will be at the Tremont House.

J. E. EGLEY, President.

R. A. JOHNSON, Secretary.

THANKSGIVING DINNER.—Those persons who wish to contribute to a Thanksgiving Dinner for the inmates of the Widows' Home, will please send their donations to the store of Jos R. Peebles, northeast corner of Fifth and Race streets, during the forenoon of Wednesday, the 25th inst.

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible] OPERA HOUSE.—The [illegible] commence to-night upon the last week of their engagement. The [illegible] to their collection, the "Enchantress" will be produced to-night with most unparalleled splendor. The artistic brush of [illegible] has been kept busy at brilliant new scenery for some time past, and the costumes have been ordered and are glittering with gems of every, tinsel and spangles, while [illegible] the necessary paraphernalia. Much of the music of the "Enchantress" is familiar and a number of its gems have done as much duty on detached service as any of [illegible]

Miss Caroline Richings sustains one of her remarkable [illegible] characters and that her acting will be faultless and her vocal execution enchanting, no one who has once seen her can doubt. From the unusual preparations we have noticed we anticipate a crowning triumph for Mr. Richings and his artistic family, and that he may thus deserve the greatest measure of success, [illegible]

WOOD'S THEATER.—Mr. Edwin Adams, a tragedian, who seems to be just making his way into celebrity, is announced for a first appearance to-night at this house, in "Hamlet." Mr. Adams has been playing in what the New York papers call "the provinces," and has received the most flattering notices from the "provincial press." A Rochester paper after praising Mr. Adams' Macbeth inordinately, winds up by saying:

"This young actor has, as it were, apparently overleaped the long and tedious path of fame, cleared with a bound, every dull obstacle, and obstruction in his course, and now waits at the gate attired with his laurels to receive his crown of praise."

While we do not receive this muscular compliment implicitly, we should not be surprised to find in Mr. Adams signs of the "coming man."

SMITH AND DIXON'S HALL.—The Polyorama of the War, a series of mental paintings of unusual spirit and fidelity, depicting the greatest events of the war, will continue on exhibition the present week. The musical features of the entertainment are of a pleasing character, and the descriptive eloquence of the lecturer invests many of the scenes with breathless interest.

THE CONTINENTAL OLD FOLKS, with Mrs. Emma J. Nichols, the favorite balladist, will appear in this city on or about the 14th of next month.

The citizens of the Third Ward contemplate giving a ball at Melodeon Hall, Christmas night, for the benefit of soldiers' families.

PUBLIC SALES.

CHARLES C. KENT sells this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, on the premises, No. 50 Baum street, a frame house, in first rate order, newly papered, and painted. Lot 25 feet front by 100 deep.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

MONEY LOANED, from $1 00 to thousands, at LIPMAN'S, corner Fourth and Sycamore. no19-41*

CLOTHES CLEANED at BOOKER'S, 22 Broadway. no18-1w*

HUDSON'S unrivaled Tooth Paste whitens and preserves the teeth. Sold by all Druggists. no16-7t

BOYS' CLOTHING at WALDRON'S, 45 Fifth street. mi1-tf

OLD CLOTHES MADE NEW, [illegible] East Third st. no18-tf

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS engraved and printed. [illegible] 13 West Fourth street. 1tf

MONEY TO LOAN, on Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry and Clothing, at LIPMAN'S, corner Fourth and Sycamore. no19-41*

Burnett's Cocoaine

Defies imitation, and is the most perfect hair preparation of the age. This fact has caused numerous worthless imitations. no21-3tcod

SUPERB LUNCH.—The cuisine of the Burnet House must be inimitable in excellence, judging from the elegant free lunch which is spread for the patrons of the saloon every morning, presenting a most appetizing display at that hour of the forenoon when a "bite to eat" is most relishable. We advise those who can, to call and test the quality of the edibles.

A NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF. Extract of the

NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS,
NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS,
NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS,
NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS,
NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS,
NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS.

A most exquisite, delicate, and fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Sold by Druggists generally. no21-1m

CATAWBA BITTERS.—The Catawba Bitters of Zimmermann & Co., (successors to Longworth & Zimmermann), is an excellent remedy for saving a wound, and restoring a disordered stomach. It is without fail better than Plantation or any other Stomach Bitters in the market. oc11-1m

DISEASES of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual systems. New and reliable treatment in the Reports of the Howard Association. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. au19-3m

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Dr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, has discovered a common pasture weed that cures Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Ring Worm, Scald Head, Pimples, ulcerated Sore Legs, Scalds and Blotches, of every name and nature, when every other blood purifier has failed. Try this old standard and popular remedy. For sale by all druggists. au11-4m

A BAD BREATH.—The greatest curse the human family is heir to. How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted. The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. Price 50 cents. For sale by J. D. Park and all druggists. oc5-3mTuThS

MARRIAGES.

In Covington, Ky., on Tuesday, 17th inst., by the Rev. F. Kuhr, Mr. BERNARD FAIRS to Miss BERNADINA SCHULTE, both of Covington.

On the 22d instant, by Esquire Benjamin O. True, SAMUEL N. HOSE, attorney at law, to Mrs. MARY A. HOSE, all of this city.

On the 22d inst., by Esquire Thomas McLean, Mr. THOMAS BUTTS and Miss ELIZABETH STROBENS, both of this city.

November 15, by Rev. Dr. Andrews, Mr. MANDUS WEADE to Miss ANNETTA EDGAR, all of Newport, Ky. [Philadelphia papers please copy.]

DEATHS.

Nov. 21, at 9 o'clock A. M., G. F. BRONCH, aged 33 years and 7 months.

Funeral will take place from his late residence No. 111 Broadway, on Monday next, at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend. [ch. Enquirer.]

On the 20th inst., BENJAMIN O. HENCHY, in the 37th year of his age. [ch. Enquirer.]

At the residence of his son in law, Jacob Stephens, Brookville, Ind., at 20 minutes past 3 o'clock, on the morning of the 21st inst., JAMES M. STRAN, in the 78th year of his age. [ch. Times.]

On the evening of November 21, at 20 minutes to 12 o'clock, ANNA LEE, aged 1 year, 4 months and 6 days, youngest child, daughter of T. L. and [illegible] Deane.

Funeral to take place Monday 23d, at 1 o'clock, from their residence, No. 1[illegible] East Front street, Seventeenth Ward. Friends are respectfully invited to attend. [ch. Times.]

Friday, Nov. 20, at 1 o'clock P. M., of scarlet fever, AMANDA HARRIET, daughter of James and Maria Jane Brookbank, in the 5th year of her age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given. [ch. Times.]

In St. Louis, Nov. 20, GEORGE W. STAMBAUGH, of [illegible] aged 56 years.

At Union Village, on the 18th instant, at 11 A. M., of consumption, LEWIS P. TAIRE, in the 25th year of his age. [Times copy and charge Commercial.]

On Sunday morning, at 7 o'clock, of scarlet fever, CORA, eldest daughter of John and Laura M. Gray, aged seven years and nine months.

"Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

Due notice will be given of the funeral. [Times copy and charge Commercial.]

On Sunday morning, the 22d instant, at 5½ o'clock at her late residence, No. [illegible] Sycamore street, ELIZA, wife of Peter F. Bruce of inflammation of the lungs.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, November 24, at 2 o'clock P. M. no23-2t*

In this city, on Saturday, Nov. 21, at 9½ o'clock A. M., THOMAS INGLES, aged 31 years and 11 months, late of Augusta, Ky.

Funeral on Monday, November 23, at 9½ o'clock A. M., from No. 2[illegible] Central Avenue. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

On Saturday evening, November 21, at twenty minutes before 8 o'clock, of typhoid fever, ANNE KATE, only daughter of Thomas and Catharine Boyd, aged 7 years 9 months and 6 days.

At 8 o'clock on the evening of November 20, of congestion of the brain, Mrs. JANE M., wife of Thomas M. Duncan, aged 25 years.

Funeral this morning at 9 o'clock, from her late residence, [illegible] George street. Friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend.

On Sunday morning at 2 o'clock, of scarlet fever, JAS. S. ANDERSON, aged 3 years and 6 months.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this afternoon at 2 o'clock, from 151 Webb's row. [Times copy.]

On the morning of the 22d, ALBERT HERE, infant son of Wm. D. and Mary M. Gedge, aged 7 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents on Eleventh street, between Washington and Russell streets, Covington, Ky., at 1 o'clock this afternoon, 23d inst. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

November 21, Mrs. KATE T. HAYS, wife of Thomas K. Hays.

The funeral will take place from the residence of Jos. Wasson, south side of Sixth street, between Madison and Washington, Lexington, Ky., at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Services by the Rev. George Mulline. [Lexington (Ky.) papers please copy.]

WRITING.

HENDERSON'S
Night School for Writing,
103 Sixth street, near Vine.

OILS AND CANDLES.

OIL AND CANDLES.—
[illegible] bbls. extra No. 1 Winter Lard Oil;
70 " " No. 2 " " "
100 " " Red Oil;
1,000 boxes superior Star Candles, assorted sizes.
For sale at lowest market rates.
THOMAS EMERY'S SONS,
Corner Vine and Water streets.

LARD TIERCES AND BARRELS.—
1,500 empty second hand Lard Tierces,
1,000 " " " Barrels.
For sale by THOMAS EMERY'S SONS,
Corner Vine and Water streets.

DENTISTRY.

NOTICE.—THOSE NEEDING ARTIFICIAL TEETH, especially full sets, or partial sets on suction, are invited to call and examine an improvement in India rubber Plates, which Dr. Osmond has lately brought from Europe, and which is superior to gold for most cases. The best of references given. DRS. OSMOND & DAVIS, Dentists, No. 272 Vine street, near Seventh, Opposite the Gas Office.

N. B. Beware of a British London imitation lately introduced.

DENTAL CARD.

DR. J. OWEN HAVING RETURNED from the East, is again ready to wait upon his patrons. He has made important improvements in his laboratory, which enables him to perfect more elaborately his work in artificial Teeth. Not having joined the combination to raise prices, he is privileged to operate on more reasonable terms. Office No. 151 Sixth street, between Race and Elm streets.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

MASONIC NOTICE.—HANSELMANN Lodge No. 208, Stated Meeting THIS (Monday) EVENING, Nov. 23, at 7 o'clock. Payment of dues and election. By order of the W. M. A. THEURKAUF, Sec'y.

TO LOAN

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!—LIPMAN'S Old Licensed Pawnbrokers, old Post Office Building, N. W. corner Fourth and Sycamore sts., have on hand money in sums to loan on all sums from $1 to thousands on Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Clothing and Furniture.

MILITARY.

ATTENTION, PEARL STREET RIFLES. [illegible] Regiment, O. M. A special business meeting will be held THIS EVENING. The attendance of every member is necessary. Punctual. By order. JAMES H. SHELDON, Captain. JAMES H. DRAKE, Secretary.

MILITARY.—THERE WILL BE A meeting of Co. A, Kenton Union Guards, on MONDAY, Nov. 23, at 7 o'clock, at Cooper's Hall, corner of Sixth and Madison streets, Covington. A full attendance is requested. By order of JOHN HUGBERT, Captain. H. F. EASTON, O. S.

MILITARY NOTICE.—THE COMMISSIONED officers of the several companies of the [illegible] are ordered to assemble at Lafayette Hall, on Main street, MONDAY evening, at 7 P. M. By order of Col. A. W. GILBERT. D. C. BACH, Adjutant.

NOTICES.

MUSICAL.

PROF. D. H. BALDWIN'S CLASS IN Sacred Music will meet in the lecture room of the Third Presbyterian Church, on Seventh street between Elm and Plum, THIS (Monday) EVENING at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of reorganization. Those interested are requested, as far as practicable, to be present at this meeting.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE SOUTH FERN Precinct, Millcreek Township.—There will be an adjourned meeting at the school-house, on MONDAY EVENING, November 23, at 7½ o'clock for the purpose of adopting measures by which the quota of this Precinct can be filled without the necessity of a draft.

TO STEAMBOAT BUILDERS AND MANUFACTURERS.—Cold-rolled Iron to order, at No. 214 Columbia street, near Plum. THOMAS WOLCOTT.

CAUTION—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATE, issued by the Trustees of creditors and stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, (E. D.) having been lost or mislaid, and application having been made for the issue of a new certificate in its place, the public are cautioned against negotiating the same, transfer thereof having been stopped, viz: Certificate No. 109, dated June 29, 1860, to [illegible] E. G. BLADEN.

CAUTION.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATE, issued by the Trustees of the creditors of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, Eastern Division, having been lost or mislaid, and application having been made for the issue of a new certificate in its place, the public are cautioned against negotiating the same, transfer thereof having been stopped, viz: Certificate No. 140, [illegible] to my name. H. D. POTTER.

THE BOOK TRADE.

NOW READY.
Gen. Butler in New Orleans.

A History of the Administration of the Department of the Gulf, in the year 1862, with an account of the Capture of New Orleans, and a sketch of the previous career of the General, civil and military.

BY JAMES PARTON.

Author of "Life and Times of Aaron Burr," "Life of Andrew Jackson," &c.

[illegible] with portrait on steel and maps. About 700 pp. Price in cloth $2, half calf, or antique, $3 50. Published by MASON BROTHERS, 7 Mercer street, New York. MASON & HAMLIN, Boston.

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HAGAR LOT;
OR,
The Fate of the Poor Girl.
BY PIERCE EGAN, Esq.,
AUTHOR OF
THE POOR GIRL, THE SCARLET FLOWER, Etc.
PRICE, 50 CENTS.

ALSO NEW EDITIONS OF THE FOLLOWING Popular Novels,

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THE POOR GIRL, Or, The Matchless and her Secret. Price 50 cents.
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FAIR ROSAMOND, Or, The Queen's Victim. Price 50 cents.
[illegible] INGOMAR, Or, The Marble Heart. By Pierce Egan.

Published by DICK & FITZGERALD, No. 18 Ann street, N. Y.

Also for sale by all booksellers in this place. Copies of the above sent by mail, to any address free of postage, on receipt of price.

Buy the Popular New Song,
REBEL KINGDOM FALLING!
PRICE, 25 CENTS.

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Indianapolis and Cincinnati
RAILROAD.

TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS, SUNDAYS excepted.

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Lafayette and Chicago Mail	7 15 A. M.	12 30 P. M.
Springfield Quincy and St. Jo Express	1 00 P. M.	4 20 P. M.
Chicago Night Express	4 30 P. M.	9 15 A. M.

For all information and Through Tickets please apply at the offices, north west corner Broadway and Front (Spencer House), north west corner Third and Vine (Burnet House), Walnut street, near Gibson House, and at the Depot.

W. H. NOBLE, General Ticket Agent.
H. C. LORD, President.

CORN-CRUSHERS.

CORN-CRUSHERS.—THE PRESENT high price of corn makes it desirable to be a little economical of that article. Those who in former times, when grain was high, made trial of corn crushers as a means of economy, finding they could make two bushels answer in place of three, and keep their stock in the best condition, have continued to use crushed grain, except when corn was too low to pay the cost of grinding. Now many of these same men are purchasing new crushers, in order to avail themselves of the latest improvements, others are using their old ones, and none who have a mill that is usable at all will allow it to stand idle. These facts, with hundreds of testimonials from experienced men that a saving of from fifty to seventy per cent may be realized by the use of a good corn-crusher, show pretty conclusively, we think, that there are no humbug, but rather that the farmer or stock-feeder, who neglects to use one, if he has a dozen horses, mules, or cattle to keep, humbugs himself. Parties in want of the best crusher extant will be supplied, on application, to CLARK SORGO MACHINE COMPANY, 122 Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

HAIR DYE.

GOLDEN HAIR GLOSS,

FOR DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING AND preserving the Hair. Sold by J. E. WELLS, Druggist and Pharmaceutist, Corner Fourth and Central avenue.

CANDLES AND OIL.

Star Candles and Lard Oil.

500 BOXES 10-LB. 14-OZ. STAR CANDLES, 500 boxes 20-lb. 14 oz. Star Candles; 50 bbls. Extra Winter-strained Lard Oil. For sale by HILL & SHILLITO, No. 31 Main street.

The highest market price paid for Tallow and No. 1 and 2 Lard.

AGRICULTURAL BOILER.

NOTICE TO TANNERS, SLAUGHTERERS, Dyers, Chair and Wagon Stuff Benders, Cabinet makers, Hotel keepers, Laundrymen and women, Bathing and Smoking house keepers, and every body who would have steam and hot water in abundance, at the least cost and with the greatest possible convenience.

We make the celebrated Hedges Agricultural Boiler, which during the last six years, has found its way into all the above named branches of industry, as well as supplied the stock feeder with the best apparatus ever invented for cooking food for stock.

For particulars, call and see them at our store, or address by mail, CLARK SORGO MACHINE COMPANY, 122 Main street, Cincinnati.

BRASS WORKS.

NILES WORKS BRASS SHOP.

JOHN C. MORRIS IS PREPARED TO furnish, at shortest notice, Pipe, Fittings, Bells, Brasses, Packing, Gauges, Guards, Pumps, Whistles, Blowers, &c. Also, Electric steam gas pumps, superior in construction and economy, in use of steam, to any hitherto put in use.

GROCERIES, &c.

Buckwheat Flour.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—50 BBLS. IN store and for sale by HORNER & GAFF, 38 Main street.

CRANBERRIES.—30 BBLS. IN STORE and for sale by HORNER & GAFF, 38 Main street.

FOR SALE.

LICENSES TO MANUFACTURE THE St. Clair Harvester and W. P. Penn's Grain Drill can be had upon reasonable terms. The St. Clair Harvester is like McCormick's in its construction, with, however, superior advantages in raising and lowering, and other respects. It is a first-class Reaper and Mower. My patent Grain Drill will plant Wheat, Barley, Rye and Oats, and sow Grass. For all particulars and terms, address W. P. PENN, Belleville, Ill.

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—AT—
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NEW STYLES.
THE LATEST FASHIONS IN
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RIDING HABITS,
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The Most Desirable Shape Ever Offered in this City!

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EVERY NEW STYLE.
IVENS & CO.,
68 and 70 West Fourth st., up stairs.

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Cloaks! Cloaks!
If you want an elegant Cloak, go to
IVENS & CO.,
68 and 70 West Fourth st., up stairs.

PERIODICALS.

THE
ATLANTIC MONTHLY,
FOR
DECEMBER, 1863.

THE DECEMBER NUMBER
IS NOW READY,
With contributions from
HENRY W. LONGFELLOW,
LOUIS AGASSIZ,
FRANCIS WAYLAND, Jr.,
GEORGE W. CURTIS,
HENRY T. TUCKERMAN,
The Author of "LIFE IN THE IRON MILLS,"
And other Popular Writers.

List of Contents:

THE MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY. By Frederick Ingham, U. S. N.
THE BIRDS OF KILLINGWORTH. By Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.
LITERARY LIFE IN PARIS. The Garret.
THE GREAT AIR ENGINE. By the Author of "Life in the Iron Mills."
A LOYAL WOMAN'S NO.
[illegible]
SYMPATHETIC LYING.
SOMETHING ABOUT BRIDGES. By Henry T. Tuckerman.
INTERNAL STRUCTURE AND PROGRESSION OF THE GLACIER. By Louis Agassiz.
IN AN ATTIC. By Mrs. Elizabeth Akers.
LONGFELLOW. By George W. Curtis.
LETTER TO A PEACE DEMOCRAT. By Francis Wayland, Jr.
REVIEWS AND LITERARY NOTICES.

The Atlantic for 1864.

The January Number of the ATLANTIC MONTHLY commences

A NEW VOLUME.

The Publishers of the ATLANTIC MONTHLY intend to offer to their readers

The Best Literature

That American talent can furnish. They are encouraged by the reception which the ATLANTIC has met during its first year, to believe that their Magazine is thoroughly acceptable to the best class of readers. The new volume will be in no wise inferior to the previous volumes, but it will be the constant aim of the Publishers to advance the high standard already established for the magazine. In furtherance of this aim, they have secured for their new volume several

Features of Peculiar Interest!

Among these they are now able to announce definitely that

ROBERT BROWNING will contribute several New Poems.

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE will print his New Romance in the columns of the ATLANTIC, commencing, probably, with the February number.

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW will publish in the ATLANTIC some Cantos of his translation of Dante's "Divina Commedia."

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE begins, in the January number, a series of capital sketches to be continued for several months with the title of "House and Home Papers, by Christopher Crowfield."

J. T. TROWBRIDGE has written a New Novel, which will be commenced in the ATLANTIC during the next volume.

PROF. LOUIS AGASSIZ will continue those admirable articles upon different branches of Natural Science, which have constituted so interesting and important a feature in the later volumes of the ATLANTIC.

TERMS.—The ATLANTIC is for sale by all Book and Periodical Dealers. Price, 25 cents a number. Subscriptions for the year, $3 00, postage paid. CLUB PRICES—Two copies for one year, $5 00, and each additional subscription at the same rate, and an extra copy gratis for every club of ten subscribers; or eleven copies for $20.

In all Clubs, subscribers pay their own postage, 24 cents per year.

Specimen numbers sent GRATIS on receipt of four cents for postage.

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DR. S. N. MARSH'S NEW PATENT ABDOMINAL Supporter, and all other styles of Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Trusses, Apparatus for Bow Legs, Club Feet, Curved Spine and other Physical Deformities, on hand or made and accurately fitted at the Radical Cure Truss Offices of S. N. MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey street, New York, and S. N. MARSH, COOLIDGE & CO., No. 3 West Fourth street, between Main and Walnut, Cincinnati.

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Monday Morning,
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Good French Merinos,
ALL CHOICE COLORS $1 00.
New Balmoral Skirts,
—AND—
Cheap Bed Blankets.
J. LeBOUTILLIER & BROS.,
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LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
FURS
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RUSSIAN, HUDSON BAY AND AMERICAN FUR STORE. We have the largest stock of Furs in the city, made from fresh skins and of the latest styles, which we are selling at reasonable prices.

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NOTICE.

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THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

THIS INVALUABLE MEDICINE IS UNFAILING in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution.

It moderates all excess, removes all obstructions, from whatever cause and brings on the monthly period with regularity.

These pills should not be taken by females that are pregnant during the first THREE MONTHS, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at every other time and in every other case, they are perfectly safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal affections, pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

Full directions in pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

They can be sent in a bottle, containing 50 pills, post-free, by inclosing $1 and 6 three-cent stamps to any agent.

JOB MOSES, sole agent for U. S. and Canada, 27 Cortlandt street, New York.

J. D. PARK and SUIRE, ECKSTEIN & CO., Agents.

How to Keep in Good Health,
AND WHAT IS THE
Cause of Disease.

THE PRIMARY CAUSE OF EVERY disease that flesh is heir to is impurity of the blood. The blood becomes impure from [illegible] change of weather, [illegible] fused thoughts, [illegible] dizziness, [illegible] loss of appetite, sleepless nights, pains in [illegible] cramp, pain and tightness of [illegible] and rheumatism, [illegible] more or less generally [illegible] train of troublesome and dangerous [illegible] which may be prevented and cured by [illegible] doses of

DR. STRICKLAND'S VEGETABLE PURIFYING ANTI BILIOUS PILLS.

They will purify the blood, and put the stomach, bowels and liver in a healthy condition. They are particularly suitable for chronic and nervous diseases. Every family and soldier should keep a supply of this medicine, as many diseases are obviated by their use. They are a mild and safe medicine, and can be taken at any time without danger of taking cold.

Sold by all druggists and sent to any part on receipt of twenty-five cents and a stamped envelope, addressed to DR. STRICKLAND, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Cough No More!
Try Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam.

This is the best and cheapest remedy for coughs, colds, hoarseness, asthma, whooping cough and consumption. Every body who has tried this valuable COUGH BALSAM enthusiastically recommend it as the best remedy ever used for these complaints. It is quite different to any preparation ever used before in this country.

Read what Mrs. Mitchell, of Barr street, Cincinnati, says. She has been a dreadful sufferer with cough for many years, so bad as not to be able to walk up stairs. She took one bottle of this excellent Cough Balsam and has been better ever since, and advises all suffering with coughs and asthma to try the same.

Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists and manufactured at 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

SPERMATORRHŒA CAN BE CURED!

DR. RAND'S SPECIFIC CURES SPERMATORRHŒA, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Loss of Power, &c., speedily and effectually. Its effects are truly magical. A trial of the Specific will convince the most skeptical of its merits. Price $1 a box. Sent post paid to any address, by S. CUPHAM, 403 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. Circulars sent free. JOHN D. PARK, northeast corner Fourth and Walnut streets, Agent for Cincinnati.

CATARRH! CATARRH!—DR. SEELEY'S Liquid Catarrh Remedy. A sure cure for Catarrh or Cold in the head. It is easier to cure Catarrh than Consumption. The symptoms of Catarrh at first are very slight. Persons find they have a cold, and have frequent attacks, are more sensitive to the changes of temperature. The nose may be dry, or a slight discharge, thin and acrid, becoming thick and adhesive. As the disease becomes chronic, and is got rid of by blowing the nose, or falls into the throat, and is hawked or coughed off. The breath becomes offensive, the [illegible] destroy the sense of smell and cause deafness. [illegible] of Catarrh Remedy $1. Sent by express. [illegible] all Druggists. Office 180 South Clark, corner of [illegible] street, up stairs. Address Dr. D. H. SEELEY, P. O. Box 4,301, Chicago, Ill.

Apply to C. M. DUNN & CO., General Agents, northeast corner Fourth and Walnut streets, Cincinnati.

BANKING.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
OF CENTERVILLE, IND.,

OFFERS ITS SERVICES FOR THE COLLECTION of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c., &c.

Agents for the sale of U. S. 5-20 Bonds.

OLIVER T. JONES, Pres't.
W. A. [illegible], Cashier.

U. S. 5-20 Bonds.

THE LAFAYETTE BANK, OF CINCINNATI, continues to supply these GOLD BEARING Interest Bonds. HENRY PEACHEY, Cashier.

Quartermasters' Checks and Vouchers
PURCHASED.
J. N. STOCKLE & CO.,
No. 6 West Third street.

ESPY, HEIDELBACH & CO.'S
BANK OF
Discount and Deposit,
Agents for the sale of the
SIX PER CENT. 5-20 YEAR LOAN.

DEALERS IN U. S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES of all descriptions, Quartermasters' and Commissaries' Vouchers, and Orders on Washington. EXCHANGE and COIN BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We discount Paper for customers and others at BEST RATES.

ESPY, HEIDELBACH & CO.,
36 and 38 Third street.

ASTROLOGY.

Great and Happy News for All.

Madame Swedenborg,

THE GREAT SWEDISH WIZARD, HAS just arrived. This renowned lady is in possession of the genuine Magic Pebble, which she has brought from Japan, the land full of wonders. It was given her as a present from the Emperor of this mysterious country. She is the only person in the world who can reveal your future correctly. By addressing a letter, stating the age and complexion, the Madame will give a written statement of all that fortune has in store for you. Inclose fee and postage-stamp. Ladies, 60 cts.; gentlemen, $1. Write plainly. Answer promptly returned. Address Box 3,233, Cincinnati Post-office.

MADAME DRASKOUSKI,
The Russian Wizard!

THIS GREAT REVEALER OF THE FUTURE, who foretells events by the aid of a magic pebble, a present from the Emperor of China, can now be consulted by all who wish to know what fortune has in store for them. Applicants need only tell the month they were born in. Write plain. An answer promptly returned. Inclose fee and postage-stamp. Ladies charged fifty cents and gentlemen one dollar. Address Box 1,236 Cincinnati Post-office.

WANTED--MALE HELP

WANTED—MAN—[illegible] about 23 years of age at the [illegible] Room 76½ Fourth street.

WANTED—A MAN—who can [illegible] and is acquainted with the city. P. B. [illegible], corner Sycamore and Front.

WANTED—A BOY—To attend a bar; one with some knowledge of the business preferred. Apply for two days, at No. 313 Broadway.

WANTED—BOY—A good boy or young man to assist in a [illegible]; one acquainted with the business preferred. Must come well recommended. Apply at 166 Vine street.

WANTED—THIRTY TEAMSTERS—To go to Camp Nelson. Wages [illegible] a month and rations. Apply immediately at the [illegible], corner of Seventh and Madison streets, Covington, Kentucky. JAMES BENSON, wagon master.

WANTED—MEN—at the Burnet House, three or four young men to [illegible]. Also boys to answer bells. no23-7t

WANTED—TEAMSTERS—Ten good men to go to Camp Morton, or Camp Nelson, Kentucky. Wages [illegible] per month. Apply at No. 11 East Third street. THOMAS [illegible], Wagon master.

WANTS--MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—TO BUY—A good horse, dray and harness, at CAMERON'S MILLS, corner Central avenue and Clark street.

WANTED—BOARD—For my sister in a private family, where there are no other boarders. Address [illegible] No. 18 West Fourth street.

WANTED—TO RENT—A lady, who has no family, wishes to rent an unfurnished room, with board in some pleasant locality. Address Box 474, Cincinnati Post-office.

WANTED—PARTNER—An energetic man, with [illegible] cash in a [illegible] business, without risk, clearing over [illegible] per month. Apply from 9 to 12 A. M. at the office of ALEXANDER & CO., southeast corner Sixth and Central avenue, up stairs.

WANTED—INFORMATION—Of Alexander Wertheimer, formerly of Cincinnati. When last heard from he was in Nicholasville, Kentucky. Any person knowing of his whereabouts will confer a great favor on his sister by addressing a note to her at No. 57 George street, Cincinnati. LENA WERTHEIMER.

WANTED—CONTENTMENT—[illegible] JOHNSON'S, Ninth and Main, [illegible] for $1.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A good style buggy or a good covered spring wagon with harness. Address [illegible], this office, till Tuesday. no23-3t

WANTED—TO SUTLERS—A partner in the Sutler business, with from [illegible] in cash, or part goods and part cash. Address, for four days, SUTLER, Commercial office, Cincinnati, O. no23-3t

WANTED—HOUSE—To rent, of five or six rooms, in good repair, on or near street railroad, by a family of [illegible] man and wife. For such a good rent will be paid, in advance. Address H., Box 404 Post-office.

WANTED—TO RENT—[illegible] a house of 18 to 20 rooms, in a central location, suitable for a first class boarding-house, or would buy out one already established. Address Box 2,200 Post-office, Cincinnati.

WANTED—BOARDING—In a respectable private family by a gentleman and wife who will furnish their own room. Full board for the lady only. Or would rent two convenient rooms, without board. Reference given. Address TRAVELING AGENT, Commercial office.

WANTED—SUBSTITUTES—$350 in cash will be paid, and Government bounty in addition, to able-bodied men to go in place of drafted persons. Those not subject to draft, here, or aliens, only accepted. This will be the last chance to obtain this large bounty. Money paid before sworn in the service. Board and all expenses paid until mustered. Persons going as substitute should deal with drafted men or a duly authorized agent, and one who is well known. All who wish to go to any Ohio Reg't now in the field, either Artillery, Cavalry or Infantry, will be paid the large bounty of [illegible] in advance. Recruits will be mustered in, paid, and sent to the Regiment at once. A few good men will yet be taken in gunboats, for the term of one year. The pay is from [illegible] per month, with good, dry quarters, rations, &c. All, in fact, who wish to go in any branch of the Military Service can not do better than by calling, before engaging elsewhere, at the old Recruiting Office of W. G. McGILL, No. 23 East Fourth street, near Sycamore, Cincinnati, Ohio. no23-3t

WANTED—PARTNER—With a cash capital of [illegible] in a slaughter house and to deal in hogs. Apply immediately, by letter naming a place for an interview. Address T. O. F., Cincinnati Post-office, Ohio.

WANTED—AN INTEREST—Or position in a Wholesale Grocery or Commission House, by a gentleman experienced in the business who can command a good order trade and has from $2,000 to $4,000 to invest. Address WHITE, Commercial office.

WANTED—MEN—Immediately, who wish to engage in a legitimate business, in which they can make [illegible] every day by a small investment of from [illegible], are invited to call at No. 3 West Third street, and examine one of the most important new inventions of the age, the workings of which will be freely shown to all who call. THOMAS HUBBERT. no23-4t*

WANTED—ARMY SUBSTITUTES—[illegible] cash will be paid to men not subject to the Ohio draft, to go as substitutes for drafted men in Cavalry, Infantry, or Artillery, [illegible] in advance besides the same pay and bounty as volunteers. Men accompanied and money paid immediately. Men in the country should come here and enlist and get this large cash premium to leave with their families. Apply to J. W. PRICE, authorized Army Agent, No. 1 West Third street, between Main and Walnut, Cincinnati, O. no23-5t

WANTED—GOLD AND SILVER—Cash paid for old Gold and Silver by A. A. EYSTER, Jeweler, 271 Central avenue, between George and Seventh sts. Watches and Jewelry repaired and warranted.

WANTED—SUBSTITUTES! SUBSTITUTES!! SUBSTITUTES!!!—Look at this—[illegible] cash in hand. We are now paying young, able-bodied men [illegible] in advance, with choice of service and Government bounty besides. Board and all expenses paid till mustered into service. Patriotism with the above large bounty, should prompt you to enlist at once, and crush out this rebellion soon. Apply at Army Agency, No. 6 East Third street, between Main and Sycamore (in basement), next to Hearle House.

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell our Army Letters, [illegible] Cards, Emblems, &c. A large variety just added to our stock. We now send over twenty different samples, with terms, by mail free, only on receipt of One Dollar. The sale is increasing with unprecedented rapidity. Send for samples, and we guarantee full satisfaction. HOGGINS & CO., Box 1,620, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—SEWING MACHINE—A second-hand Wheeler & Wilson Sewing machine, in perfect running order. Address S. W., Commercial office, stating price and where to be seen.

WANTED—TO RENT—By a young married man, a genteelly furnished room, with a plain family. Good references given. Terms to be moderate. Address W. C., P. O. Box 1551.

WANTED—TUTOR—[illegible] young man a tutor, to give private lessons [illegible] two or three evenings per week. [illegible] Box 1,830 stating terms and reference.

WANTED—MEN—$225 cash, in advance paid, also Government bounty, for men to serve as substitutes for drafted men, with choice of Cavalry, Infantry, or Artillery. Board and all expenses paid until mustered into service. Apply at 57 Third street, up stairs, second door to [illegible].

WANTED—PURCHASER—For a One grist-mill, with the best water power, only 18 miles by railroad and 24 by a good turnpike road from Cincinnati, Ohio. The mill has three run of stones and all the other necessary capacity, &c., to manufacture 125 barrels of flour per day. About 18 acres of fine bottom land with two dwellings, one a large and complete store with [illegible] rooms, and all the necessary out houses. A good saw mill attached. For further particulars inquire at the office of my attorney JAS. PEAT, 163 Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio, or address me at Montgomery, Hamilton County, Ohio. WM. HAMILTON.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT—In a Dental Office and Laboratory. Must be familiar with both vulcanite and gold work, and have some experience in operating. A single man preferred and a permanent situation to one who suits. Address, with reference, Post-office Box 866, Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—AGENTS—At the Great Western Map Depot, for the sale of Lloyd's celebrated Map of the United States and Canadas, the great Railroad Map, and numerous other Maps. Dealers and agents supplied at the usual rates. Address, for circular, &c., GEO. F. JENKINS, 107 Main street, Cincinnati.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A No. 1 water-power grist mill, with land attached. Must be of modern style, constant water power, conveniently located for custom and merchant work. Buildings, dam, forebays, &c., must be substantial. Address, giving locality, amount of business, why you sell, and all other particulars, one who wants to buy, [illegible], Lock box 608, P. O.

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell our large assortment of Lithographs, viz: Battles, Portraits of Generals, Soldiers' Certificates, splendid new first class Portrait of Washington, new Business Signs, [illegible] for the Album, Prize Packages and other saleable goods. Send a red stamp for Circular. GIBSON & CO., 123 Main street, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—RECRUITS—One hundred men wanted for the 17th Infantry U. S. A. $400 bounty paid to all recruits. Apply at the Rendezvous, No. 17 East Third street, opposite the Burnet House. LIEUT. T. D. URMSTON, 18th Infantry U. S. A., Recruiting Officer.

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell "The Great Rebellion," by Hon. J. T. Headley, author of "Napoleon and his Marshals," "Washington and his Generals"—in two volumes, royal octavo, 60 new and beautiful steel engravings. Send for a circular. C. M. DUNN & CO., [illegible] Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—AGENTS—Every body to sell our great, concentrated prize and stationery packages, [illegible] clear from $10 to $15 per day at this great money making business. Send for a circular. Address C. M. DUNN & CO., No. 42 Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—A MAN WITH $500 CASH—To take half interest in a traveling business that will pay $100 per week. For particulars, call at No. 13 West Fifth street, between Main and Walnut streets.

WANTED—HOTEL OR COUNTRY TAVERN—I wish to rent, with the privilege to purchase, a small hotel or tavern in a town or village, on some railroad, in Indiana. Address, with particulars, A. F. S., 24 West Fifth street, Cincinnati.

WANTED—ENROLLED OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS honorably discharged from the service, and in want of employment peculiarly adapted to their condition, should address Lock Box 1850, Cincinnati Post-office. Several now engaged in the business have been making from $50 to $100 per month, and others can do the same. Let each applicant state the date of his discharge and the regiment and company he belonged to.

BOARDING

BOARDING—At southeast corner of Sixth and John. Several rooms nicely furnished. Boarders wanted. Day boarders wanted.

BOARDING—In a private family for a man and wife; also two gentlemen, and two or three day boarders, at No. 135 Ninth street, between Race and Elm. References required.

BOARDING—A family can be accommodated with a nicely furnished front room and board. Terms moderate. Apply at 38 Longworth street, between Vine and Race.

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with board in a front room, on Lawrence street, east side, second house south of Fourth street. None but first class need apply.

BOARDING—Two or four boarders can be accommodated in a private family, with either furnished or unfurnished rooms; locality central, one-half square from John-street cars. House lighted with gas. Privilege of bath room. References required. Address Y., Post-office Box 2241.

BOARDING—Two single gentlemen can be accommodated with a room and board; references required. Apply at No. 173 Baymiller street. The location is convenient to street cars both ways.

BOARDING—Broadway Boarding house, No. 194, is now open to receive a few regular boarders and a few day boarders can be accommodated. Also a large, fine front room, unfurnished, to let to a gentleman and his lady.

BOARDING—Boarders, transient or permanent, can be accommodated at the Wiggin House, corner Third and Broadway.

LOST.

LOST—PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUM—On Friday, the 20th instant, a small photographic album, containing five pictures. The finder will confer a favor, and be liberally rewarded, by leaving it at No. 179 Pine street, between Fourth and Fifth.

LOST—A POCKET-BOOK—Containing a roll of money. A liberal reward will be paid to the finder by returning it to this office.

LOST MONEY—Either in No. [illegible] Fifth street car, or on [illegible] street, by a poor girl, a Morocco Pocket book, containing about [illegible] in paper, and [illegible]. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this office.

LOST—MARE—Strayed from the Pendleton and Fifth street Railroad stables, on last Wednesday night, [illegible] one Gray Mare, fifteen hands high, seven years old. Any one returning the same to said owners will be liberally rewarded. [illegible], Pendleton and Fifth street R. R.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP

WANTED—GIRL—To do general housework. Apply at 270 Fifth street, between Elm and Plum.

WANTED—GIRL—A good girl to do housework, at 232 Linn street, one door south of Betts. Good wages paid.

WANTED—A GIRL—To make herself generally useful about the house. Apply at No. 316 Third street.

WANTED—GIRL—A girl to do cooking and [illegible]; one who can come well recommended will find a place by calling at my house in Avondale or at my office, southwest corner of Main and Second streets, up stairs. W. P. NEFF.

WANTED—GERMAN GIRL—A good German girl, one who understands cooking and washing, can have steady employment and good wages by applying at No. 205 West Third street. The best of reference required.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO GOOD GIRLS—To do housework. Apply at 147 Baymiller street, between Court and Clark.

WANTED—GIRLS—Ten German girls, to work in City Paper Mill, Dellinger street, between Broadway and canal.

WANTED—GIRL—A young colored girl, from 12 to 15 years of age, to take care of a babe, and assist generally about the house. A good home, and instruction, will be given, and fair wages. Address Box 2661, Cincinnati Post-office.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER—A middle-aged woman to take charge of a house and three children. Reference required. Apply to A. DUNCAN, 158 York street, between Baymiller and Freeman.

WANTED--SITUATIONS.

WANTED—SITUATION—As copyist, by a young man of slight [illegible]. References given if required. Address J. B., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—SITUATION—By a young man having a good business knowledge and also a good penman. Address, stating business, C. A. S., this office.

WANTED—SITUATION—By a young woman to do chamber work and sewing, or nurse [illegible]. Satisfactory reference given if required. Would go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 336 Seventh street, near Freeman.

WANTED—SITUATIONS—By a first class cook, [illegible] also a housekeeper, and two good girls from the country. A German girl as chambermaid; also a place in the country. Also, a careful woman who is a good nurse. Also a little German girl, about 9 years old, and a little boy of five weeks, to be given for adoption. Apply at the Metropolitan Female Employment Office, 184 West Fourth street.

WANTED—SITUATION—By a young man, who is an experienced baker and pastry-cook, in a hotel or bakery. Best of references will be given. Apply at, or address, 396 Central Avenue.

WANTED—SITUATION—As Governess, by a lady who has had some years experience as a teacher, is well qualified to instruct in the English branches, French, music, and drawing. Would prefer a situation in some family, where in consideration of her services she can have the comforts of a home. References [illegible].

WANTED—SITUATION—A situation as Entry Clerk, copyist, or assistant book-keeper, by a young man who is quick and accurate at figures, writes a good hand, and speaks the German language fluently. Best of references given if required. Address for three days, J. H. B., Commercial office.

WANTED—SITUATION—By a married man, as Gardener, with a small family; understands the care of vegetables and flowers. Address S. GOTT, Walnut Hills.

WANTED—SITUATION—As assistant book-keeper, shipping clerk, collector, or in any other kind of business where I can make myself generally useful. Reference given. Address M. W., Post-office Box 1,694.

WANTED—COPYING—A lady who has some leisure time, and writes a good business hand, is anxious to obtain copying, or other writing which will bring her some income. Any person who can furnish such will confer a special favor. Address "UFIO," Commercial Office, giving address.

WANTED—A SITUATION—In a wholesale grocery, produce or commission house, by a young man who wishes plenty of work and a chance to learn. Only references of the highest character given. Call on or address E. A. T., No. 33 West Fifth street.

WANTED--THE TRADES.

WANTED—SEVERAL COOPERS—To head-line barrels, also, a man to roast coffee. Apply at 161 West Second street.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN—Ten men and fifty women, used to sewing with the Palm can find employment, at good wages, at No. 24 Broadway. [chg Times]

WANTED—MACHINIST—A lady to run a Wheeler & Wilson Machine. Must understand how to make shirts. Apply at FRED. A. WRIGHT'S Shirt Manufactory, No. 68 West Fourth street, opposite Pike's Opera House.

WANTED—GIRLS—To run Singer sewing machines, make button holes and to work by hand, also three tailors, at 140 Front street, between Elm and Race, fourth story. Best wages given. JOHN [illegible].

WANTED—A JOB COMPOSITOR—One who understands fine work. Apply at Job Rooms Daily Commercial.

WANTED—10 MACHINISTS—We want good lathe and vise hands, and will give them steady employment and good wages. Apply at once, to J. A. FAY & CO., south west corner Front and John streets.

FOR SALE--COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE FARM—A farm of 100 acres of good land, 75 acres cleared, the remainder well timbered, the whole under fence, with a good double hewed log house, splendid barn, corn crib, cow shed and other conveniences, a fine garden spot, with 50 bearing apple trees of the choicest kind, young orchard of 400 trees of apple, peach, cherry, quince and other choice fruits, about one acre in meadow, all in a good state of cultivation, schools and churches convenient, situated in Clermont County, 15 miles from the city. The above farm will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of SMITH & WINTERS, No. 321 Vine street.

FOR SALE—FARM—A splendid farm of forty two acres, three miles from the city, on the Harrison Pike, with dwelling house of fourteen rooms and fine out buildings. Said farm is beautifully located in the highest state of cultivation, ten acres of orchard, seven acres of vineyard, [illegible]. Inquire of [illegible], southwest corner of Third and Vine streets.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS—A good millinery stand in a pleasant city, with a good business. For further particulars inquire at No. 82 West Pearl street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

FOR SALE—MILL—A Flouring Mill, new, in complete order, well located. By J. W. HARBISON, Land Agent, Davenport, Iowa.

FOR SALE—LOT—A fine lot in Lockland, 31 feet front by 100 feet deep to an alley, near the Railroad Depot. Will sell at a bargain for cash. A. O. McMANAMA, 37 West Third street.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—MY FARM—Containing 70 acres, situated within one mile of Oxford, Butler County, Ohio, on a good turnpike road. Good land, good frame house and barn; well watered and timbered, with young and old orchard on premises. I will sell it cheap for cash, or trade for a larger farm in Ohio, Iowa, or Illinois. Address Box 273 Oxford, Butler County, Ohio.

FOR SALE—LAND—Valuable tract of land, forty acres, near Cummingsville, one-half mile north of Esq. Kilby's place, situated between the Colerain and College Hill Pikes, [illegible]. There are upon the premises over one thousand young Fruit trees, of the finest varieties. Will be sold at a bargain for cash, or part cash, and balance on time, or will exchange for city property. Apply to JOHN M. SECHRIST, Nos. 19, 21, and 23 West Front street.

FOR SALE—MACHINERY—A complete set of flour mill machinery, consisting of two pairs of burs, smut machines, reels, bolting-cloths, elevators, conveyors, pit-gearing, shafting, &c. Most of this machinery is new and in perfect order. Will all be sold for $1,000 cash. GLEGG & WOOD, East End Fourth street, on Canal, Dayton, O.

FOR SALE—MACHINERY—One shingle-machine, complete and in good order, two run of four-feet burrs and husk complete, one boiler, 27 feet long, 44 inches in diameter, two 18-inch flues; 1 chair mortising machine, two new ax handle lathes. Address SYBEE & SHOEMAKER, Washington C. H., Ohio.

FOR SALE--CITY.

FOR SALE—PIANO—A very fine rosewood, upright Piano. Apply at No. 231 Fourth street, east of Central avenue.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND WAGON—The horse will stand any where without hitching. Will be sold cheap. Inquire at the south-east corner of Third and Sycamore streets.

FOR SALE—OAK STOVES—For all purposes. Something new for heating bed-rooms, parlors and offices. For particulars call at 251 West Sixth street, or address to [illegible].

FOR SALE OR LEASE—HOUSE—For a term of years, that splendid and substantial four story stone-front building, 27 feet 6 inches front by 70 feet deep, on the north side of Third street, between Sycamore and Broadway. This building was built expressly for the Adams Express Company, and was occupied by them for a number of years. Inquire of JOHN BATES, National Theater Building.

FOR SALE—A BAR-ROOM—With fixtures. Has a room suitable for a restaurant. Contiguous to C. H. & D. R. R. Apply at 351 West Sixth street.

FOR SALE—STORES—Two fine four story stone-front stores on the east side of Main street, between Sixth and Seventh. GEO. H. SHOTWELL, 75 West Third street.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY—Fine business property and dwelling, on Sixth street, near Central avenue. In fine order. Will rent for $700 per annum. A. O. McMANAMA, No. 37 West Third street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A LOT—25 by 100 feet, in Covington three squares from the ferry, will trade for lands, in part. A. O. McMANAMA, 37 West Third street.

FOR SALE—[illegible] and burglar [illegible]. Address Lock box 517 Post-office.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE—Six rooms and hall, on Findlay street, [illegible]. Part of payment may remain at six per cent. interest [illegible]. A. O. McMANAMA, No. 37 West Third street.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND BUGGY—The horse is very gentle, very stylish, and moderately fast, a first rate gentleman's horse, works well under the saddle. Buggy nearly new. Good harness and blankets. Inquire at SMITH'S stable, corner Third and Vine.

FOR SALE—HOUSES—A splendid three-story stone-front house of 12 or 14 rooms, hall, bath-room, and all the modern improvements, on Fourth st., near Broadway.

—ALSO—

A fine three-story brick house of 9 rooms, gas, water, &c. Lot 21 by 90 feet, on George street, near Linn. Price $4,000.

—ALSO—

A two-story brick house of 12 rooms. Lot 25 by 50 feet, on the corner of John and Elizabeth streets. GEO. H. SHOTWELL, 75 West Third street.

FOR SALE—PRESSES—One heavy Drop Press, for jewelers or tinners, one small Screw Press, with some dies. Also, some Dies for jewelers. LOUIS AUTENRIETH, 548 Vine street, between Fifteenth and Liberty.

FOR SALE—MACHINES—For sawing wood by horse-power. Two men, with one horse and one of these machines, put up eight to ten cords per day. Call and see them or address by mail, CLARK SORGO MACHINE COMPANY, 123 Main street, Cincinnati.

FOR SALE—FINE KINDLING-WOOD—At L. CASSIDY'S Wood yard, north-east corner Smith and Columbia streets. Delivered to purchasers by the wagon load. L. CASSIDY.

FOR SALE—DINING-SALOON—In one of the best localities in the city and well established. First cost over three thousand dollars. Can be purchased for half that price if applied for soon. It is now doing an excellent business. Cause for selling, obliged to leave for the army. For further particulars, address B. J. S., Post-Office.

FOR SALE—OMNIBUSES—Good second-hand Omnibuses in complete order, for sale. Apply at the Street Railroad Office, N. W. corner Fourth and Main.

FOR SALE—TOYS, &c.—The best variety of Toys of all kinds. Also, a good selection of Hobby Horses newly opened. Corner of Sixth and Vine streets. Come all, and examine my goods.

FOR SALE—MILL—Flour and feed mill for sale. If not sold by December 1, the engine, machinery, and other fixtures will be taken out and sold to the highest bidder. Inquire at No. 604 Vine street.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—LOTS—On Ninth street. I am prepared to sell or lease twenty lots on Ninth street, west of Cutter. The street on which the lots front having been recently opened and paved. JAS. P. GILBRETH, 17 West Third street.

FOR SALE—CEMENT DRAIN PIPE—For draining slate cellars, cisterns, yards, springs, culverts, &c. This pipe will not decay, and is cheaper than any other durable pipe. Also, Hydraulic Cement, and Chimney Tops. J. C. DEXTER & CO., 39 Mill street, Cincinnati.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOM—A nice furnished room can be had at No. [illegible] West Seventh street near Walnut. Possession given immediately.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—Two elegant rooms on the second floor, water, gas, and use of cellar, in a genteel private house, will be rented to a gentleman and wife, or family of two persons without children, for the board of one lady. None but genteel Americans need apply. Reference given and required. Apply at 380 Race street.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A three-story brick house of eight rooms, situated on George street, near Cutter. Apply at No. 179 Central avenue, between Fourth and Fifth streets. J. H. WELLER.

FOR RENT—A NEAT STORE-ROOM—No. 353 West Fourth street. Has good cellar, rear yard, gas, &c., and is well adapted and located for any retail business. Apply to M. D. POTTER, Daily Commercial office.

FOR RENT—THREE DESIRABLE STORES—Situate on the north east corner of Main and Sixth streets, now occupied as a drug store, one on Main street, next to the above, now occupied below as a clothing store, with residence in upper part, and one next east of corner, now occupied as a barber shop and residence. Possession given December 1. Apply to JOHN F. JACKSON, Masonic Temple, corner Third and Walnut streets.

FOUND.

FOUND—COW—Last Monday, in Sharpsburg, Columbia Township, Ohio, a red cow, with white star in her face. She is about nine years old. The owner can have her by calling on the subscriber, at the above named place, proving property and paying charges. HENRY FELDMAN.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WANTED—CORRESPONDENCE—By two young soldiers, who will answer what they get as well as they can. Address G. H. and H. G., [illegible] Regiment O. V. I., Camp White, Charleston, West Va.

WANTED—CORRESPONDENCE—A young man of some ability wishes to correspond with any number of young ladies between the ages of 18 and 25. Photos exchanged. Address J. J., [illegible].

WANTED—CORRESPONDENCE—By two fascinating, highly educated young ladies, with a view to anything agreeable, to pass away time. For particulars attention paid to letters enclosing stamps. Address M. E. and E. M., Nicholasville, Ky.

WANTED—CORRESPONDENCE—By three of Uncle Sam's boys, with an indefinite number of said gentleman's nephews. Object—fun, love and matrimony. Photos required. Address E. A., A. H. D., and A. H., Lockbourne, Franklin County, O.

WANTED—CORRESPONDENCE—Will some of Ohio's fair daughters help a bold sutler boy to kill time, by writing to him, he having no one to kill here. Object, any thing you like. Address DAUNT WELLS, Ward 3, Camp Dennison, Ohio.

WANTED—CORRESPONDENCE—Four intelligent young ladies wish to correspond with an indefinite number of young gentlemen. Soldiers preferred. Please address ANNIE, LILLIE, EVA and LULU, Cold Spring, Campbell County, Ky.

WANTED—CORRESPONDENCE—Two young ladies who are both intelligent and handsome are desirous of opening a correspondence with a like number of young gentlemen for amusement. Address with photo IDA and MAY, Box 37, Lexington, Scott Co., Indiana.

WANTED—CORRESPONDENCE—Two young ladies of respectable appearance and good standing in society wish to correspond with two young gentlemen of good reputation. Photos exchanged if desired. Address J. W. and N. T., Box 601, Tiffin, O.

WANTED—CORRESPONDENCE—By a respectable young soldier of good morals, with a few intelligent ladies. Object—Amusement and friendship. [illegible] will receive prompt attention. Address R. J. C., Ward No. 2, Camp Dennison, Ohio.

WANTED—CORRESPONDENCE—For friendship and results, with an intelligent and moral gentleman not under twenty five. Good soldiers and loyal citizens only need reply. Send photographs if convenient, which will be returned if unappreciated. Address in faith, CONSTANCE, Richmond, Ind.

WANTED—CORRESPONDENCE—By two stately and good looking young ladies, prefer soldiers to all others. None need write unless pretty sharp, and not engaged. Not particular about good looks. Address [illegible] and KITTIE CLYDE, Circleville, [illegible] County, Ohio.

WANTED—CORRESPONDENCE—Two students of Jefferson College wish to correspond with the same number of young ladies. Object, no matter what. None but good Democrats need reply. Photographs exchanged, or not, as you like. Address NED and DICK, Box 14, Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Penn.

WANTED—CORRESPONDENCE—Two respectable young ladies wish to correspond with any of Uncle Sam's boys, or any one, as we will not be particular. Address [illegible] L., Box 30, New Carlisle, Clarke County, O., or K. E. and N. K., Dayton, O. Photos desired. Object—fun.

WANTED—CORRESPONDENCE—Two gentlemen of education and refinement, being desirous [illegible] with two fascinating young ladies. It is essential that they should be beautiful and accomplished. Address H. and G. B., Box 1,460, Pittsburgh, Penn.

WANTED—CORRESPONDENCE—Young ladies having nothing better to do, will amuse and secure the everlasting gratitude of the subscriber, by writing to his address numerous letters, to which they will receive prompt replies. Don't forget to enclose a photograph. Address Capt. W. B. LEE, [illegible] 1st Brigade 2d Division 14th Army Corps, Chattanooga, Tenn.

WANTED—CORRESPONDENCE—Two of Uncle Sam's gay boys who fought, bled and died for their country, desire to communicate with a number of young ladies of refinement and intelligence. Object—love now, and matrimony when this cruel war is over. Now is your chance, ladies. Address [illegible] photograph in return of our lovely and manly persons. Address G. E. or H. O., 6th Co., 1st Batt. I. C., Camp Chase, O.

WANTED—CORRESPONDENCE—One of Uncle Sam's proteges, wishing to relieve the tedium of camp life, desires to open correspondence with one thousand and one specimens of the softer sex. Object, fun, love, and its consequences. Here girls, is a chance to serve your country by keeping a young man from dying with the blues. Photos exchanged. All correspondence strictly confidential. Address CHARLEY EDWARDS, Co. [illegible], 2d Minnesota Vol. Infantry, Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—CORRESPONDENCE—Four soldier boys in the Army of the Cumberland, who have smelled gunpowder at Perryville, Stone River, and Chickamauga, and whose term of service is drawing to a close, wish to correspond with a number of Ohio's Union-loving girls, with a view to matrimony. Having become tired of cooking for ourselves, we wish to secure a good cook on the terms above mentioned, when our term of service expires. Attention paid to all correspondents. [illegible] Address RUDOLPH M. J. HANKS, JIM ELLSWORTH, or CHARLIE FAY, Co. A, 33d Regiment O. V. I., Chattanooga, Tenn.

AMUSEMENTS.

Wood's Theater,

Corner Vine and Sixth streets.

Duffield & Flynn.....Managers.
Geo. R. Gilbert.....Stage Director.
G. T. Collins.....Treasurer.

First appearance in this city of MR. EDWIN ADAMS, The young American Tragedian.

MONDAY EVENING, November 23, 1863, will be performed Shakspeare's great tragedy of HAMLET, THE PRINCE OF DENMARK.

Hamlet.....Edwin Adams.
Favorite Dance.....Mlle. Victoria.

To conclude with the new Yankee farce called THE YANKEE DUELIST.

To-morrow, second night of Mr. Edwin Adams.

Pike's Opera-house.

S. N. Pike.....Proprietor and Manager.
J. Dickinson.....Stage Manager.
Morris Simmonds.....Treasurer.

Last six nights, positively, of the RICHINGS OPERA TROUPE, and the charming Prima Donna, MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS, Who will appear THIS EVENING, Monday, Nov. 23, 1863, in the Grand Romantic Spectacular Opera of the

ENCHANTRESS.

Stella, (The Enchantress,).....Miss Caroline Richings. Assuming the characters of the Fairy Queen, Greek Page, Sultana. New Scenery, New and Gorgeous Costumes, all the Original Music and Dances, and a most excellent cast of characters.

Dress Circle, Parquette and Balcony.....50 cents.
Secured Seats.....75 "
Gallery.....25 "

Seats secured three days in advance.

Smith & Dixon's Hall.

Second and Positively Last Week,

—OF—

GOODWIN & CO.'S

POLYORAMA OF THE WAR.

Unparalleled Success. Houses Nightly Crowded to Overflowing.

EXHIBITION EVERY EVENING, AT 7½ o'clock. Extra Matinee Thursday, (Thanksgiving Day,) at 3 o'clock. Regular Matinees Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock. Admission to Matinee—Ladies, 15c; Children 10c. Admission in evening, 25c. Children, 15c. RUFUS SOMERBY, Manager.

SOMETHING NEW. THERE WILL BE exhibited, at Mozart Hall, for a few evenings, [illegible] a magnificent exhibition of living pictures on the European style. We have no hesitancy in saying that it will be one of the most attractive entertainments of the season, this being the first exhibition of this kind ever exhibited in the city. We hope to see a large, appreciative audience on that occasion. [illegible] at MOZART HALL.

Melodeon Hall.

MR. AND MRS. SHANE'S DANCING SCHOOL.—Lessons to Gentlemen—In order to meet the convenience of Gentlemen, whose business or social engagements often interfere with their punctual attendance, a Ticket, containing twenty four numbers, will be furnished to each scholar, and the numbers will be erased only as the lessons are given. Terms, per Quarter, of 24 Lessons, $7.

DANCING ACADEMY.

Night Class for Gentlemen,

CONDUCTED BY

Prof. J. A. PINGUELY,

(From the Academy of Paris,) and under the superintendence of

Mons. CHAS. ERNEST.

FOR TERMS APPLY AT MONS. C. ERNEST'S Academy, Mechanics' Institute, Wednesdays and Thursdays from 11 A. M. until 12 M., or at Mons. Pinguely's residence, No. 90 Sixth street, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Fridays.

REBEL KINGDOM FALLING!

New Song and Chorus.

Price, 25 cents. For sale every where. S. BRAINARD & CO., Publishers, Cleveland, O.

OYSTERS.

PLATT & CO.,

PLANTERS AND DEALERS IN

OYSTERS!

WE ARE RECEIVING DAILY BY EXPRESS, our celebrated brands of Choice Fresh Oysters. Also, in store, a choice lot of our Cove and Spiced Oysters, Pickles, Pickle Sauce, Catsups, &c. PLATT & CO., Corner Third and Sycamore streets.

We are now receiving several cases of those

LARGE FRYING OYSTERS,

DAILY.

ROBERT SMITH, No. 81 West Fifth street.

AUCTION SALES

A Fast Trotting Mare.

ON MONDAY MORNING, November 23, Will be sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder at 11 o'clock, at the sale stable of [illegible], Fifth street, between Main and Sycamore streets. A four year old fast trotting mare, sound and kind, and a good driving and saddle nag. J. S. CROUSE, Auctioneer.

BY JAMES H. LAWS & CO., Sales-rooms No. 57 and 59 Main street.

Catalogue Sale of 216 Sample Cases, Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Gaiters, &c., ON FRIDAY MORNING, November 27, At 9 o'clock.

Sugar, Coffee, Syrup, Tobacco, Nails, Glassware, Woodenware, Soda, &c., at Auction. ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, Nov 25, At 9 o'clock.

BY H. J. MONTGOMERY, Sale-rooms No. 73 Pearl street.

Large Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Silks, Dress Goods and Shawls, Buck Gloves and Gauntlets, Hats and Caps, Hosiery, Notions &c., at Auction. WEDNESDAY MORNING, November 25, Commencing at 9 o'clock. —ALSO— An invoice of fine Millinery Goods, consisting of Ribbons, Velvets, Feathers, Ruches, Flowers, Ladies' Hats, &c.

BY CHARLES C. [illegible], No. 18 East Fourth street.

Fine Furniture, Piano forte, &c., at Auction. On WEDNESDAY MORNING, November 25, At 9½ o'clock, at No. 413 West Fourth street, the entire Furniture of a private family, consisting partly of Hair-cloth Sofas and Chairs, Marble top Tables, Steel-plate and colored Engravings, fine Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, [illegible]. ALSO—About eight dozen cans of Fruit, of various kinds. ALSO—At 11 o'clock, a beautiful Piano-forte. N. B.—This Furniture is nearly new.

Furniture, Piano, &c., at Auction. On TUESDAY MORNING, November 24, At 9½ o'clock, at No. 41 Everett street, between Central avenue and John street, the entire parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen Furniture, comprising a good and general assortment. Also, at 11 o'clock, precisely, a Lighte, Newton and Bradbury Piano-forte.

Two Three-story Brick Houses and Lot at Auction. On TUESDAY AFTERNOON, November 24, At 3 o'clock, on the premises, Nos. 37 and 39 Clinton street, between John and Cutter streets, 2 three-story brick houses, of eight good rooms and kitchen each. Gas through both, hydrants, good cisterns, and dry cellars, being wood and vegetable cellars. Lot 35 feet front on Clinton street, by 80 feet deep, more or less. This is worthy the attention of those wishing to make an investment. Terms—one-third cash, balance in one and two years. Title good and sale positive.

A Frame House and Lot at Auction. On MONDAY AFTERNOON, November 23, 1863, At 3 o'clock, on the premises, will be sold at auction, No. 10 [illegible] street, East side, between Third and Fifth streets, a two-story Frame House of five rooms and Basement Cellar, two good Cisterns. Newly papered and painted, and in complete order. Lot 25 feet front by 100 feet deep. Title good and sale positive. Terms—one-half cash, balance in one and two years.

BY THOMAS JOHNSTON, Sales-rooms No. 93 Main street, below Third.

600 Packages and Lots Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Merchant Tailors' and Clothiers' Goods, Notions, &c., at Auction. On TUESDAY MORNING, November 24, Commencing at 9½ o'clock, in Rooms No. 93 Main street below Third, will be sold, in catalogue form—Five hundred packages and lots Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Merchant Tailors', and Clothiers' Goods, Clothing, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Notions, &c., in all a very desirable assortment for city and country sales. —ALSO— 150 pairs gray and brown Merino Blankets; 75 ribbon bound Bed-blankets; 250 Military Overcoats.

BY WELLS & MILES.

Large Special and Positive Sale of Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, &c., at Auction, for Cash. On TUESDAY MORNING, November 24, At 9 o'clock, a very large and desirable stock of Cassimeres, Doeskins, Satinets, Jeans, Tweeds, &c. —ALSO— For account of whom it may concern—An invoice of French Merinoes, Wool Plaids, [illegible] Warp Alpacas, Black and Fancy Lustres, Wool Delaines, Coburgs, Cashmeres, Linen Table covers, Crash, Linen Shirt fronts, &c. 100 doz. Ribbed and Plain Wool Hose, all colors; 40 doz. New Style Nubias and Hoods; 100 doz. Women's and Misses Merino and Cashmere Gloves. —ALSO— 20 bales Brown Sheetings and Shirtings; 15 cases 3-4, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Bleached Muslins; 10 bales Red, Blue, Gray, Yellow and White Twilled and Plain Flannels, Canton Flannels, Apron Checks, Ginghams, Kerseys, &c., &c.

BY J. L. [illegible] & CO., Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers. No. 76 West Third street.

Eleven Valuable Building Lots on Bank and Garden and Coleman streets, at Auction. ON TUESDAY MORNING, November 24, Commencing at 11 o'clock, on the premises, the following valuable building lots, viz: Two lots on the north side of Bank street, between Freeman and Coleman, 21½ feet front each by 170 feet deep. Two lots on the south side of Bank street, between Freeman and Coleman, 21 feet 6 inches front each by 95 feet deep. Two lots on the south east corner of Bank and Coleman streets, 22 feet front each by 100 deep. Three lots on the south side of Bank street, between Gibbs street and Western avenue, the three being 100 feet on Bank street. Two lots on the north side of Garden street, 21 feet 6 inches front each by 110 feet deep. These lots are well located on the line of a street railroad, making it convenient to persons doing business down town, and is a part of the city where it is fast building up and property rapidly increasing in value. Terms of Sale—One-fourth cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years. Title indisputable. Sale positive.

Valuable Business Property on Main and Columbia Streets at Auction. On WEDNESDAY MORNING, Nov 25, At 11 o'clock will be sold at public auction on the premises, the following valuable business property, viz: 2 four story brick stores Nos. 43 and 45 Main street, No. 43 being occupied by Applegate & Co., 21 feet front on Main street by 90 feet in depth. No. 45 occupied by T. K. Biggs & Co., 25 feet front on Main street and 90 feet on Columbia street. Also, 5 four story brick stores Nos. 7, 9, 11, 13 and 15 Columbia street, No. 7 being occupied by Wm. Joseph & Sons, No. 9 by A. W. Winslow, and Nos. 11, 13 and 15 by [illegible] Burton & Co., each 20 feet front by 90 feet deep to a private alley. The entire property will be sold in a body, or be divided, as may be deemed advisable on the day of sale. For full particulars, terms of sale, &c., apply at the office of the auctioneers. Title indisputable. Sale positive.

BY JACOB GRAFF & CO., No. 14 East Fourth street.

Handsome Stone-front Dwelling-house, at Auction. TUESDAY AFTERNOON, November 24, At 3 o'clock, at auction, on the premises, No. 88 East Fifth street, east of Broadway, a stone-front 4-story house, built of the very best material and the most substantial manner, the front wall being 17 inches thick to the roof. In the basement are kitchen, servant's room, pantry, laundry with wash tray, range with hot and cold water, and cistern of 75 barrels. First story—reception room, dining room and library. Second story—large parlor, handsome chamber and water closet. Third story—two good chambers and bath-room. Fourth story—three good chambers and clothes' press. The mantels are marble and marbleized, gas and grates throughout the house; inside shutters; house in thorough repair, newly painted and papered, is a very desirable residence. Lot 21 by 93 feet, with an addition of 27 by 30 feet to an alley. Terms of Sale—$4,000 cash, balance in 1 and 2 years, with interest. Title good and sale positive.

Fixtures and Furniture of a Saloon and Club-Room. On MONDAY MORNING, November 23, At 9 o'clock, at No. 16 Court street, between Walnut and Vine, the Furniture and Fixtures of a Saloon and Club-Room, viz: 15 Round and Square Tables, 1 Cherry do, Marble Top Sideboard, half of the Counter, Bar Fixtures, Stoves, 12 Oak Cane Seat Chairs, 12 Arm do, six dozen Common do, Cocoa Matting, Spittoons, &c., two bbls Sweet Cider, two bbls Pure Old Bourbon Whisky, several kegs of Port Wine, Sherry, Gin, &c.

LIQUID CEMENT.

Excel. Discovery! USEFUL AND VALUABLE DISCOVERY.

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT

Applicable to the useful Arts. Is of more general practical utility than any invention now before the public. It has been thoroughly tested during the last two years by practical men, and pronounced by all to be

Superior to any Adhesive preparation known.

A new thing. Hilton's Insoluble Cement, Is a new thing, and the result of years of study, its combination is on

Its Combination. SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES, And under no circumstances or change of temperature, will it become corrupt or emit any offensive smell.

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers. BOOT AND SHOE Manufacturers, using Machines, will find it the best article known for cementing the channels, as it works without delay, is not affected by any change in temperature.

Jewelers. JEWELERS Will find it sufficiently adhesive for their use, as has been proved.

IT IS ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO LEATHER, And we claim as an especial merit that it sticks patches and linings to boots and shoes sufficiently strong without stitching.

Families. IT IS THE ONLY Liquid Cement Extant, that is a sure thing for mending

It is a Liquid. FURNITURE, CROCKERY, TOYS, BONE, IVORY, And articles of household use.

Remember. Supplied in Family or Manufacturers' Packages, from two ounces to one hundred pounds.

HILTON BROS. & CO., PROPRIETORS, Providence, R. I.

Sold by LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, 23 Lake street, Chicago, Ill., General Western Agents. Sole agents in Cincinnati, EDWARD SCANLAN & CO., N. E. corner Fourth and Main.

WANTED.

WANTED,

A PARTNER, WHO CAN FURNISH from $5,000 to $10,000 capital, to go into a Mercantile business, with one who has experience and a large acquaintance. A rare chance is offered. References given and required. Address, with name and particulars, MERCHANT, Box 2436, Cincinnati Post-office.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Special Dispatches to Commercial.

[Telegraphic Correspondence Daily Commercial.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

General Burnside Ordered to be Relieved by General Foster.

WASHINGTON, November 21.

The following has just been issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, November 16, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 369

I. By direction of the President of the United States, Major General J. G. Foster will relieve Major General A. E. Burnside in the command of the Department and Army of the Ohio. On being relieved, Major General Burnside will report in person to the Adjutant General of the Army and the department will hereafter consist of the State of Kentucky north of the Tennessee River, and such parts of the State of Tennessee as may be occupied by the troops of that army. By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

An important official order, received to-day, announces that all regiments that re-enlist are to be given thirty days' furlough before their time expires to return home.

WASHINGTON, November 21.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, November 21.—No change since last report. The report prevalent last evening, that the enemy was falling back from the Rapidan, is probably incorrect, nothing having transpired to cause such a statement except rumors circulating among rebel citizens in Culpepper, that our army was moving down the river. The enemy possibly heard this, making some slight changes of position to meet it. If so, he will be badly fooled. It rained during the latter part of the night, with prospects, this morning, of a continuous storm.

Latest From the Front---Sentence of an Army Contractor for Fraud.

WASHINGTON, November 22.

Advices from the front to-night state that the storm has ceased, and that the roads are but little damaged. The 6th Corps was relieved to-day by Sedgwick.

General Meade dined with John Minor Botts.

Important intelligence is anticipated daily from the army, if the weather remains fine.

The following official order was made public to-day, of the conviction and sentence of a Government contractor:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, November 21.

John K. Steller has been convicted, by court-martial, of wilful neglect of duty, in having contracted to furnish to the Subsistence Department one hundred thousand pounds of prime roasted and ground Rio coffee, stipulating in the contract that proof by chemical analyzation, or otherwise, should show said coffee to be composed wholly of pure prime Rio coffee, and that the same should be delivered in Baltimore in failing to deliver any amount whatever of pure prime Rio coffee, and having agreed to furnish to the United States about one hundred casks of pure, prime roasted and ground Rio coffee; he did deliver instead thereof about one hundred casks of coffee, proved by inspection and chemical analysis to be impure and adulterated with foreign substances, and which was therefore rejected by the Subsistence Department, the court sentenced said John K. Steller to be imprisoned in the penitentiary at Albany, New York, or at such other place as the Secretary of War may direct, for the term of five years. The foregoing sentence has been approved by the Secretary of War, and Albany, New York, designated as the place of confinement, which has been approved by the President.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjt. Gen.

General Sol. Meredith of Indiana was taken with hemorrhage, in the army, and will come to Washington to-morrow.

[Telegraphic Correspondence Daily Commercial.]

FROM CAIRO.

From Arkansas.

CAIRO, November 21.

The steamers Liberty No. 2 and O. Herman arrived this morning with Memphis dates of the 12th. There is but little news.

The Bulletin says a train consisting of ten wagons, loaded with cavalry clothing, left Little Rock for Benton, twenty-five miles distant, with a small escort of fifteen men. When about half-way to Benton Ferry, sixty guerrillas dashed between the escort, who were in advance, and the train. The guards drew up in line of battle, but, seeing how largely they were outnumbered, concluded discretion was preferable to the part of valor, and made a hasty walk toward Benton. The guerrillas broke open the packages, took out the clothing and, loading it on the backs of sixty mules, disappeared in the forest after setting fire to the wagons. A company of cavalry started in pursuit, a few hours after, but failed to overtake the light-footed gentry. General Steele sent word to Marmaduke that he was welcome to the clothing, but if he caught any of his soldiers wearing them he would hang them.

Successful Pursuit of Faulkner's Guerrillas.

CAIRO, November 22.

Companies G, H, and K of the 5th Illinois, returned from Union City this evening. Maj. Newlan states that last Thursday night, the detachment, with part of the 2d Illinois Cavalry, under Capt. Moore, pursued Faulkner's command to a point on Obeon River, four miles from Union City. The rebels tried to cross. The Federals fired on them while in the water, killing eleven, capturing fifty-three, and also took a wagon load of small arms, thirty-three horses and four mules. Among the prisoners are two Captains. A major was taken, but he knocked his guard down with a gun, and escaped. The Federals lost one man wounded and five horses shot.

Guerrillas Seen Opposite Memphis---Distressing and Fatal Accident.

CAIRO, November 22.

The Steamer DeSoto arrived this morning from Memphis, with dates of the 20th. The Journal says Yesterday seven or eight guerrillas made their appearance on the other side of the river, opposite the city. A picket boat soon discovered them, and a small force was landed and pursued the rebels two miles into the interior.

No one is known to have been injured, although some twenty shots were fired by the troops.

The Bulletin says Captain Brooder, of gunboat No. 9, was accidently shot on the 14th inst., in the neighborhood of Shepwith's Landing, while hunting for game. His gun missed fire, and he blew in it to ascertain the reason, when the piece was discharged, the whole contents entering his mouth, completely blowing off the top of his head. He was buried on Sunday, with naval honors.

River News.

PITTSBURGH, November 22.

Steady rain all day Saturday. It cleared up about midnight, and is now clear, but getting cold. Scant eight feet of water, and the Monongahela rising. Coal-boat men are getting ready to leave Monday. There is plenty of coal ready.

The Allegheny River is stationary.

Departed—Paragon, Julia, arrived—Emma Graham.

The steamers Reserve and Adelaide leave Monday. E.

THE New York Commercial says:

"It is very evident, from the letters and dispatches of Washington correspondents, that the election for Clerk of the House of Representatives is regarded in that metropolis as of more importance than is the election for Speaker. To the uninitiated this may appear somewhat strange, as the Speaker's chair is not only regarded as a highly honorable position, next to that of Vice-President, but the salary is $6,000 per annum, while the Clerk of the House only receives $3,600. But those familiar with the business arrangements of the lower branch of Congress know well that to be elected Clerk for two years insures the receipt, in some way, of what most men regard as a competence. It is doubtless a knowledge of this that induces at least four ex-Representatives (two of them already holding lucrative positions) to now seek an election to this desirable place. The Clerk of the House not only has the appointment of clerks, messengers, laborers and firemen, but he disburses large sums appropriated for a variety of purposes: $12,000 for fuel and lights; $10,000 for furniture and repairs; $7,500 for horses and carriages; $12,000 for stationery; $30,000 for folding documents, and $40,000 for contingent expenses. This sum passes through the hands of the Clerk of the House, and it may be that by common usage a per centage remains. If this is not the case, some of the purveyors and furnishers, judging from published accounts, make exorbitant profits; while if their accounts are thus taxed, they are reasonable enough."

LATEST TO ASSOCIATED PRESS.

LATEST FROM MEADE'S ARMY.

Burnside Now Reinforced.

Horrible Suffering in Richmond Confirmed.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Another Secession Plot in Canada.

Latest from New Orleans.

REPORTED REBEL DEFEAT.

The New Conscription Order in Tennessee.

CAIRO, November 21.—Memphis dates of the 16th, say the recent military orders created a very great excitement there. Every person whose actions are suspicious, is immediately conscripted and sent to camp. No passes to leave the city, are granted to any but those well-known and entirely above suspicion. A new order has been issued for the purpose of carrying into effect the previous order, to the following purport: "All able bodied men who do not enroll their names in some military company within ten days from this order, will be impressed into the United States service."

Colonels Bell and Faulkner are near Jackson, Tennessee, with two or three hundred rebels.

Two rebel mail-carriers with about one thousand letters, were recently captured near Somerville, Tennessee.

A train of ten wagons, loaded with cavalry clothing, *en route* from Little Rock to Benton, was captured by sixty guerrillas, the wagons burned and the clothing carried off.

Captain Brooder, of the gunboat No. 9 was accidentally shot on the 14th, near Skepwith's Landing.

Coal boat Rise Anticipated.

PITTSBURGH, November 22.—The river is again rising, with eight feet by the pier mark. Weather clear and cool. A boat rise is anticipated, and many coal-boats are preparing to go to-morrow.

Exploits of Mosby's Cavalry.

WASHINGTON, November 22.—Yesterday afternoon, about ninety of Mosby's men approached within three miles of Fairfax, with the intention of making a raid on the railroad, being dressed in Federal uniforms. The detachments of the 1st Pennsylvania and 6th Ohio Cavalry, who were in the immediate neighborhood at the time, mistook them for friends, but soon discovered their error, when the rebels fired a volley into them, by which several were wounded. The rebels were instantly pursued and driven into Snicker's Gap, and six of the gang were captured. At the latest accounts our cavalry had not returned.

John Minor Botts, who is now at his residence at Auburn, Culpepper County, previous to our recent advance over the Rappahannock, sent a letter to the Richmond Examiner, on the subject of his arrest and treatment. It is full of interest, and a copy has been obtained for publication.

Impressions in regard to the enemy's strength on the Rapidan are various. Some maintain that Lee's entire force does not exceed 35,000 men, while others place it as high as 75,000.

It rained all day yesterday.

Reinforcement of Burnside--Stories of Suffering in Richmond Confirmed.

NEW YORK, November 22.—An Army of the Potomac dispatch of the 21st states that the army is not advancing. The rain has caused some mud, but the roads will soon be dry.

A Washington special to the Herald states that little apprehension is felt for the safety of Burnside. The junction of Sherman with Thomas enables Grant to reinforce Burnside.

A Knoxville letter to the Herald of the 7th, mentions the fight between the Union and rebel North Carolinians on French Broad River, in which the former whipped the latter. During the fight many of the rebels skedaddled to the Union ranks and poured their fire into their former comrades.

The Times has a letter dated Annapolis, 19th, containing a list of 350 of the paroled Unionists who arrived there from Richmond. Six died on the passage. These 350 were the best that could be picked out to send. They all confirm previous accounts of horrible hardships and sufferings.

A Memphis letter, of the 10th, to the Times, states that the Memphis and Charleston Railroad is being abandoned by our forces, as the expense of guarding it is too great.

Boats arriving from below report repeated attacks by guerrillas on the river.

Governor Ramsey, of Minnesota, has brought to Washington a treaty with the Indians on the border of Red River, by which we acquire 11,000,000 acres of land, and all obstructions to traders from St. Paul are removed.

The Herald's Army of the Potomac dispatch states that our cavalry occupies Culpepper, but the infantry has not yet advanced to that point.

It was rumored in camp that Lee had fallen back from the Rapidan.

Depredations in the rear of our forces prove to be mostly by deserters from our own army.

The Exchange of Prisoners--The Public Debt--A Shoddy Contractor Punished.

WASHINGTON, November 22.—Gentlemen arrived here from Fortress Monroe state that they heard there that the correspondence of the respective agents for the exchange of prisoners has degenerated into personalities and loss of mutual confidence.

Their usefulness is thereby impaired, and hence the opinion is strongly expressed that, if there could be a change of agents, an exchange of nearly all, if not all, the prisoners might be effected.

The payments for all branches of the public service, for the fiscal year ending with the last of June, were $903,000,000, of which amount $600,000,000 was for the army, and $66,000,000 for the navy. A sufficiency of money has been placed in the hands of all the paymasters to pay our armies up to the present month.

John K. Steifler, of Philadelphia, has been sentenced by court-martial to five years imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary, for fraud in furnishing supplies to the army. The sentence has been approved by the President.

Another Secession Plot in Canada.

BURLINGTON, VT., November 22.—Considerable excitement was caused yesterday at Rouse's Point and St. Albans, by reports that a body of secessionists, in Montreal, had planned to seize Fort Montgomery, destroy the draw-bridge at Rouse's Point and plunder Plattsburg and Burlington. Information of such a plot reached Governor Smith, and Collector Clapp, of this port, on Friday. They communicated with the officer in charge of Fort Montgomery, who soon had its guns ready to give the renegades a warm reception. This scheme was probably linked with the Johnson's Island project.

Latest from New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 13.—The 13th Army Corps, lately operating in the Teche country, embarked to-day at Brashear City, for some unknown point in Texas, by way of Berwick Bay.

The steamer Circassian arrived here to-day, and reports the disappearance of the yellow fever from the blockading fleet off Mobile.

Trade with St. Louis, on private account, is rapidly increasing.

A rumor is prevalent to-day, among secession sympathizers, of a rebel defeat in Western Louisiana.

The Five-Twenty Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, November 22.—The Subscription Agent reports the sale of 5-20's at $1,019,900 on Saturday, and during the week $5,317,450. Most of the subscriptions came from the Western and Border States. Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri and Kansas contributed largely.

To the Military of Ohio.

To the Press of Cincinnati.

COLUMBUS, November 22.—To the several Military Committees. The recruits heretofore ordered to report at Johnson's Island will report at Camp Cleveland, instead of the island.

DAVID TOD, Governor.

From New York--$500,000 in Gold Shipped--Fare from Chicago to New York Raised from $18 to $24--Rufus King and John E. Marks Sailed.

NEW YORK, November 21.—The Edinburg took out $500,000 in specie.

Peporn & Nearon, gold dealers, failed yesterday.

The convention held in this city for the purpose of raising fare, has raised the fare to Chicago from $18 to $24.

Rufus King, Minister to Rome, and John E. Marks sailed to-day.

General Logan.

CAIRO, November 20.—Major General Logan and staff passed through here to-day *en route* for Nashville.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, November 21.—COTTON—The market is dull and drooping, with sales at 64@64½c for middling Uplands.

FLOUR—The market is 5c better, with a moderate demand, with sales at $6 40@6 50 for extra State; $7 55@7 60 for common to good shipping brands extra round-hoop Ohio, and $7 65@9 50 for trade brands, the market closing quiet.

WHISKY—Excited and 3@5c higher, with sales at 70@75c, part last evening, chiefly at 70@75c.

WHEAT—The market is firmer, but quiet, with sales at $1 42@1 46 for Chicago Spring; $1 17@1 23 for old do, $1 43@1 46 for Milwaukee Club, $1 47@1 48 for Amber Milwaukee, $1 52@1 60 for Winter Red Western, and $1 61@1 63 for Amber Michigan.

RYE—Firmer, with sales of Western, at $1 30.

CORN—The market is much excited and 3@5c higher, with a strong speculative demand; sales were made at $1 16@1 21 for shipping mixed Western in store, closing firm at the latter figure.

OATS—Excited and 2@3c higher, with sales at 90@97½c for Western and State.

WOOL—The market is very firm.

PORK—Unchanged, with a fair demand.

LARD—Quiet and steady.

BUTTER—Firmer at 20@21c for Ohio, and 25@30c for State.

CHEESE—A shade firmer, with sales at 13@16 for common to prime.

MONEY—The market is a little easier, but the demand continues active at 7 per cent for Loans on call. Sterling Exchange firmer but quiet at 168@168¾ for first-class Bills. Gold unsettled and firmer, opening at 64 declining to 62¾, advancing to 65¾, and closing firm at 63¾. Government Stocks quiet and steady, United States Sixes of 1881, Coupons, 109¾; 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, 106¾.

Total export of Specie to-day, $617,000.

STOCKS—At the Second Board were firm; United States Sixes, One-year Certificates, new, 98; New York Central, 135¾; Harlem, 66¾; Erie, 110¾; Hudson, 139; Reading, 125¾; Erie Preferred, 103¾; Michigan Central, 129; Illinois Central Scrip, 123; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 109; Galena and Chicago, 111¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 118; Chicago and Rock Island, 107¾; Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, 61; Toledo and Wabash, 68¾; Alton and Terre Haute, 62.

[Communicated.

The Home for the Friendless--A Timely Charity and Commendable Appeal.

EDS. COM.—Please inform the public through your columns, that an old and well-known citizen has contributed to the Home for the Friendless the sum of $500, with the request that his name be withheld from the public. By announcing the fact through your columns the Managers hope to stimulate those who are disposed to assist in relieving the pressing wants of the indigent and homeless. They would remind our citizens that some months ago the Board suggested to the public their desire to purchase a lot adjoining the one on which the institution now stands, that they might erect additional buildings, and make provisions for destitute *respectable* females. Experience has proved it to be an impossibility, with the limited buildings they have heretofore occupied, without associating the virtuous with the degraded, and subjecting the former to the danger of contamination by the latter; and as there is not a single benevolent institution within the borders of our State that offers a place of admittance for the fallen, who would leave a life of shame, they could not close their doors against them. They would now inform the public that the lot has been purchased, and that the Institution is entirely free from debt, but they have not means to proceed to building the proposed addition to the present house. The aid of the benevolent is therefore earnestly solicited. The Institution is named by act of incorporation, "The Home for the Friendless and Female Guardian Society." The latter has been doing a most encouraging work as is shown by the annual reports of the past two years; but the Home for the Friendless has, for the reasons above stated, been necessarily partially closed. The past generosity of our citizens gives proof that they do not need to be convinced of the necessity of such an institution, and the calls for a temporary Home were never greater than since the opening of this great national strife. There is, in the daily history of all cities of the population of Cincinnati, a class of worthy females who have no place they can call home, when out of employment. Union refugees in a most destitute condition, are frequently arriving. Unfortunate circumstances cast many wives of our soldiers, homeless upon the world. Cases of these descriptions are constantly presenting themselves, that demand sympathy and assistance. Instances might be recited of those who live in isolated country districts, on learning of husbands and brothers languishing in our Southern hospitals, are prompted by an affection that leads them to leave their homes for the purpose of ministering to their wants, and through limited circumstances, and unacquainted with traveling, they set out without sufficient means, and find themselves in our city utterly destitute of friends and money, and do not know how or where to shelter themselves for the night. Many such found a temporary stopping-place at the Home for the Friendless, and the warm blessing of those befriended rests upon it for the friendship it has given. It is our wish to more suitably provide for additional numbers of the classes referred to. Benevolent citizens, we will do this if *you* will help us. The Home for the Friendless depends solely upon a few faithful subscribers and charitable gifts for its support. It has no other revenue. Will you not, therefore, contribute *liberally?* What we want is a Home for the respectable homeless. Will you build a plain monument of beneficence? Thanksgiving Day is at hand. Thanksgiving offerings will be most thankfully received.

MRS. ELI JOHNSON, Cor. Sec'y.
MRS JOSEPH TILNEY, President, 371 Eighth street.
MRS JUDGE STORER, Vice President, 13 Ninth street.
MRS. C. F. BRADLEY, Treasurer, 416½ West Ninth street.
W. T. DRAKE, Esq., Treasurer Board of Trustees.

THE REBEL CONSPIRACY IN CANADA.

Personnel of the Organizers---The Plan to Sink, Burn and Destroy---Where the Material Came From---A Grave Charge against New York City.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

TORONTO, November 16, 1863.

Now, that "order reigns in Warsaw," and the "great rebel conspiracy" is frustrated, you might want to know something about the *personnel* of the leaders, who proposed to sink, burn and destroy every Yankee ship, sloop and schooner on Lake Erie. One of the peculiarities of every Southerner is to freely imbibe the ardent, either preceding some great event, in order to nerve himself up to the point, or after the failure, as in this great plot, to console himself with frequent libations, and in either case, is very confidential and will talk.

Well, as all of the good citizens of Toronto know, members of the "escaped chivalry" mostly do congregate around the billiard-tables and bar-room of the Revere House. We were dozing there last night, overpowered by heat and a laudable curiosity—that is, we were ostensibly asleep to the outer world, when we gleaned the following delectable news as to the leaders of the organization of one of the most daring schemes on record. It seems that about the middle of July, James B. Clay, Marshal Kane and some other parties of Montreal, sent an emissary through the United States lines to Richmond, with some important dispatches, supposed to be in connection with this very affair.

As is well known here and in Montreal, there were a good many secret gatherings from July until early in September, when an agent from the Confederate Government (Dr. Pallen) reached Canada, and whose movements were watched by the Provincial and Federal authorities, as were those of Marshal Kane, James B. Clay, and others. This real or supposed agent played his *role* very well, because nothing was discovered about him, save that he had been in the Southern army from the beginning of the war, and that he proposed, on account of bad health, to remain some time in Canada. That he was a most dangerous man, and a diplomat of no mean capacity, is established from the fact of the success of the enterprise up to the revelations made by the detectives of the Governor General. With Marshal Kane and James B. Clay, any shrewd man might organize an expedition which presented the feasibility which this did, and which daring and rapidity might accomplish.

Matters went on very smoothly and unsuspiciously, until the arrival of the rebel steamer Robert E. Lee, in Halifax, on the 14th of October, when quite a flutter was observed among the escaped prisoners and other rebels scattered through Canada. Kane, Pallen, Clay, &c., rubbed their hands with delight, and chuckled with glee. The long deferred millenium had arrived, and enormous results were prospectively obtained, and secesh moved about with a mysterious air of certainty. The Donegana Hotel in Montreal, the Queen's and the Revere hotels in Toronto, were redolent with tobacco smoke and secesh gas, for a wholesale destruction of "Yankeedom" was about to commence.

Shortly after the Lee's arrival, the mysterious gatherings of the clans observed in July, August, and September recommenced, and it took quite a large number of "spots" to keep up with the movements of the "chivalry." However, Marshal Kane was never without his shadow, and the others connected with him were properly looked after. Not, however, until we happened to doze in the Revere billiard saloon, did the *personnel* of the expedition come to our knowledge, notwithstanding every effort had been made to get the names of the officers of the expedition, and all the "appliances of curiosity" got to work. The old adage, "*in vino veritas*," is a good maxim, and we have so found it. There can be no doubt that the Lee brought some thirty or forty officers and men to Halifax, and that there were the co-operators of Kane & Co. It is known that the Lee has been commanded by rebel naval officers, and that when she was captured there were none on her, and our communicative secesh friend intimated as much to us as that Captain Wilkinson, of the Lee, commanded the expedition, and that Lieutenants Brent, Kelly, Hodgins, Gallatin, Gift, Bradford, and Tobin were with him; other information leads us to believe that one of the above was no less an individual than Lieutenant Minor, of Merrimac fame. There were also a Paymaster, a Surgeon or two, several army officers of no mean reputation at home, a full complement of engineers, and even greasers and firemen. In fact, every thing was complete, as far as men of known desperation and courage could make it, and had it been successful, the deeds of the Alabama and Florida would have paled before the lights of the Michigan; for, had not the plans miscarried, Uncle Sam's vessel of war would have surely been the rebel privateer upon the lakes; and Wilkinson, with such desperadoes as were associated with him, would have made terrible havoc upon the lakes, after releasing more than twenty-five hundred officers on Johnson's Island.

We have traitors at home whom we have to fear more than our enemies abroad. The artillery, six pieces (12 pound howitzers) together with a thousand revolvers and fifteen hundred muskets and cutlasses, were shipped from New York city to Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Cleveland, Sandusky and other places on our border, and there transhipped in various vessels to rendezvous at a certain place, presumed to be Point Pelee. How the rebels could have accomplished such a result without previous detection, shows a shameful want of carefulness upon the part of the Government. How so much, and in such large quantities of ordnance, and some of such heavy metal (12-pound howitzers) could leave New York city, is a matter worthy the investigation of those in authority. That the rebels had them, there can be no doubt, as a bark was seen on Lake Erie, on Friday last, to be throwing overboard her cargo, and later in the evening smoke was seen near Detroit, presumed some vessel on fire, which evidently, was one of the rebel transports destroying stores to keep them from falling in our hands. CANADA.

Letter From Knoxville.

[Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]

KNOXVILLE, TENN., November 16, 1863.

A day of bracing air and sparkling sunshine, succeeding a yesterday of sultry atmosphere, promising rain and heavy drifting clouds, a Sabbath of unusual stillness and repose, coming after a yesterday of confusion, are notable instances of the swift changes of war and weather.

On Friday last I rode over to Rockford, then the headquarters of General Saunders, on the Maryville Road. Not a vestige of an armed enemy was apparent. Just as I was leaving, about three o'clock, a report came in from Major Graham, holding the outposts with the 11th Kentucky, that the rebels were reported crossing the Little Tennessee, in numbers estimated at one thousand. General Saunders made light of the matter, and professed his ability to whip two or three such parties as that, but he didn't.

At daylight Saturday morning the rebels attacked our pickets at Rockford, and our troops immediately retreated upon Knoxville. We only skirmished as we fell back, to protect the wagons that we were sending to the rear, and by noon our forces had reached the hights immediately opposite Knoxville, and the rebels were within three miles of the town. On these hights were the Infantry of Hascall's division, from Ohio and Illinois, and here the tide was stayed. The Cavalry Division under Saunders receiving orders from General Parke, who, in the absence of General Burnside, was chief in command, commenced a forward movement and the rebels fell back before them. Three wagon loads of commissary stores were burned during our retreat, and that is the sum total of our positive lost.

While this was transpiring in Knoxville and immediately around it, other and more alarming rumors were pervading the streets, wreathing the faces of rebel citizens with smiles. Longstreet was crossing the Tennessee at Kingston and at Loudon, was marching on Knoxville with our forces retiring before him; orders had been issued for our evacuation, and many other rumors equally sensational. Things did look squally, and certain orders were issued that looked exceedingly as if evacuation was possible, but as evening came on the clouds lifted somewhat, and the truth was with some difficulty sifted. It is certain that Longstreet, with his famous corps is now opposed to us at Loudon. Cheatham's Tennessee corps formerly held that part of the rebel line, but his men deserted so fast Bragg relieved them with Longstreet. But Longstreet is not yet on this side of the Tennessee River, although the various demonstrations of crossing that he has made during the last few days have given rise to the rumors. His corps, it is further definitely ascertained, does not amount to over eight thousand.

Notwithstanding the contraction of our lines, so that we now hardly hold two counties, I do not fear the ultimate result. I have faith that the Vicksburg hero will shortly settle Bragg's business, and then away go these hordes who are bothering us.

General Hartsuff leaves to-day, permanently relieved from the 23d Corps, at his own request, in consequence of his Antietam wound again incapacitating him for field service.

ESSY.

General Hurlbut's Order.

The following is a complete copy of the order issued by Major General HURLBUT, which has caused an immense sensation in Memphis:

HEADQUARTERS 16TH ARMY CORPS,
MEMPHIS, TENN., November 15, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 157.

I. The people in the District of West Tennessee and the southern counties of Mississippi having shown no disposition and made no attempt to protect themselves from marauders and guerrilla bands, but having submitted themselves without organized resistance, to the domination of these petty tyrants, and contributed, in many instances, with the known enemies of the United States to procure from our lines traders in the city of Memphis and elsewhere supplies for the use of [illegible] have proved themselves unworthy of the indulgence shown them by the Government.

It is therefore ordered, that the lines of pickets around the several military posts of this command, in Tennessee and Mississippi be closed and that no trade of any description be allowed to pass out, nor any thing be brought in, except fire-wood and provisions [illegible] citizens without the written order of some General officer, each of which permits, and the reasons for granting the same, will be reported to these headquarters, and for the receipt of which each officer granting will be held rigidly responsible.

II. All merchants and others doing business [illegible] will be held responsible for knowledge of the residence of the parties to whom they sell and the sale of merchandise to persons beyond the lines of pickets will be punished with the highest rigor known to the laws of war.

III. All persons residing under the protection of the United States, and physically capable of military duty are liable to perform the same in a country under Martial Law. Especially in the city of Memphis, where it is known that many have fled to escape liability to military service at home, this rule will be strictly applied. In pursuance, therefore, to orders to this effect from Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Department and Army of the Tennessee all officers commanding districts, divisions and detached brigades of this corps will immediately proceed to impress into the service of the United States each able-bodied person liable to military duty as may be required to fill up the existing regiments and batteries to their maximum. These persons so levied upon, if they enlist for three years or the war, will be entitled to the full benefits provided by the acts of Congress. If not, they will receive clothing and rations, and be borne at the foot of each Company Roll with remarks, stating their time of service and the advances made by the Government in clothing, a certificate of which will be given them when discharged from such forced service, the question of pay or other compensation to be settled by proper authorities hereafter. They will be discharged when no further military necessity appears for their enforced service.

IV.—The [illegible] present will constitute a Board of Inspection on the physical capacity of recruits. By order of

MAJOR GENERAL S. A. HURLBUT.

THOMAS H. HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

LAW REPORT.

COMMON PLEAS.

ROOM No. 1—BEFORE JUDGE [illegible].—Levi Hutcheson vs. Hutcheson and others. This case, a petition for partition was decided. The estate consisted of farms in Green and Crosby Townships, of which John Hutcheson died seized. N. Jackson and wife set up in their answer, that the petitioner had received during the lifetime of the ancestor, by way of advancement, a farm worth [illegible] and other property, equal to his portion of the estate, and ought not to have any further interest in the partition.

The Court held, upon a review of the testimony, that what Levi Hutcheson had received was not by way of advancements, but in settlement of other claims, and that he was entitled to an equal one-fourth of the estate of his father. The partition was ordered accordingly.

Long & Hoeffer for plaintiff; Ferguson & McGinnis for defendants.

[illegible] vs. Wood, and others. Decree for partition.

Dunham & Hinden vs. Armstrong and others. [illegible] Judgment for plaintiffs.

State of Ohio, for use of A. Culbertson, vs. L. Buckingham, Jr., and others. Demurrer overruled.

A. D. Bennett vs. J. Prickett and others. Demurrer sustained, with leave to file petition and to make new parties.

[illegible] vs. Bowsham and others. Demurrer of defendants sustained.

CRIMINAL SIDE—BEFORE JUDGE [illegible].—State of Ohio vs. George Heiland and Andrew Helberg. Indictment for resisting an officer. Motion by W. H. Kerr to quash the indictment was granted.

SUPERIOR COURT.

HEAVY DAMAGES IN AN ACTION FOR ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Felix Beider vs. Sebastian Zeigler. The plaintiff brought suit to recover $5,000 for an assault and battery. The case was tried before Judge Storer and a jury.

The testimony of the plaintiff was to the effect that on a Sunday, in the month of May, 1862, Zeigler and a man named [illegible] were at his house, on the north side of Third street between Walnut and Vine. [illegible]

After about fifteen minutes deliberation the Jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, and assessed his damages at three thousand dollars.

Henry Snow and A. A. Boeking appeared for the plaintiff.

We learn that General Robert Anderson will not, as has been stated, remain at Newport, R. I., until the close of the war. Having been retired from the army and ordered to report to General Dix, New York will be his place of residence. His physicians are of opinion that his health can only be entirely restored by a complete abstinence from service for some years to come.—[N. Y. Com.

From Burbridge's Brigade.

[Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]

CAMP 83D O. V. I.,
CARRION CROW BAYOU, LA.,
November 4, 1863.

Yesterday, about noon, one of the liveliest battles on record took place some four miles from here, on what is called Buzzard Prairie, some twelve miles from Opelousas, and in the vicinity of Grand Coteau, near the road running from the former place to New Iberia.

For some days Burbridge's old brigade, the 1st, of the 4th Division, 13th Army Corps, had camped in the vicinity of a little stream—Bayou Borbeaux—in the same place they had occupied a few weeks previous. A rebel cavalry force, under General Green, had made their appearance at different times, but all efforts to get a fight out of them were unavailing—day after day we fell in and chased them a few miles without getting in range—the same thing happening on the 2d inst. On the morning of the 3d, about two o'clock A. M., information was given to the brigade that an attack was expected and orders given to be prepared at any moment to fall into line—that six of the 1st Louisiana (Union) Cavalry had deserted to the enemy while on picket. This probably led to the attack. Nine o'clock came and with it a force was descried across the prairie—but after a little shelling and skirmishing, fell back—it proved however to be only a reconnoissance. About noon, before the men had a chance to eat their dinner, the enemy made a sudden sweep from the woods on our pickets, capturing them nearly all. They then advanced, the infantry in four ranks with cavalry on each flank and two pieces of artillery. The brigade had hardly time to get fully into line before the battle was raging in all its fury.

General Burbridge, as usual, was in the thickest of the fight, part of the time bareheaded and a-foot, himself commanding one of the guns of the 17th Ohio Battery. Regiment after regiment seemed to melt away under the overwhelming force of the enemy, contesting the ground, though, stubbornly, inch by inch. The 83d Ohio, at the commencement of the attack, for the second time in the day, had started with a forage train, but got on the field just as the enemy had commenced to flank us on both right and left, and in time to assist in covering the retreat of the battery, the capture of which seemed to be the chief object of the enemy. The brigade then fell back through the woods, fighting hand to hand. In the meantime, McGinnis' division, the 3d of the 13th Corps, had advanced to our relief. Five minutes more and not a man would have been left out of the brigade. On the arrival of our reinforcements, we drove them back through one camp again, and across the prairie to within a few miles of Opelousas, they having been in possession of our camp about thirty minutes, which they had improved by burning what they could not carry away and rifling our knapsacks. Our wagon train was, during the fight hastily packed, in that way saving most of the books and papers, and officers' personal baggage. Once more in camp, we counted the merest skeleton of our gallant old brigade. The real fight did not last more than thirty minutes. Judge of its fierceness when more than a hundred dead rebels lay on the field. Their loss in wounded is estimated at about four hundred, which, with about one hundred prisoners, will make their aggregate loss foot up to about six hundred. Our whole loss will amount to about thirty killed, one hundred and fifty wounded, and about five hundred missing (prisoners in the hands of the enemy) and one gun of the 17th Ohio Battery. The whole force on our side being only one small brigade, composed of the 60th and 67th Indiana, 23d Wisconsin, and 83d and 96th Ohio, and 17th Ohio Battery, together with a few companies of the 1st Louisiana Cavalry, altogether not much over one thousand. The rebel force was some five thousand cavalry and infantry, with two pieces of artillery, under the command of Generals Green and Dick Taylor. Their idea was to capture the brigade, while it was isolated from the rest. The Paymasters were at work, and barely escaped being captured. Colonel Guppy, of the 23d Wisconsin, is wounded slightly, and a prisoner in the hands of the enemy. Also, Lieutenant Colonel Buehler, of the 67th Indiana, is wounded slightly, and a prisoner. Herewith I send you a list of the loss of the 83d.

Company A—Simeon Hoolzleman, William Jones, Richard Milligan, and Henry Gerdes, missing.

Company B—Taylor Conner, George M. LaBarre, George Leisl, and John L. Hauke; missing.

Company C—Jerome Bainbridge, John Daniels, and Wm. Schonberg, missing.

Company D—Sergeant Weslon, Corporal Potter White, Corporal Peterson, Ira Atkins, Silas Frazer, John Burke, Lawrence Felenas, Reuben Gardner, Henry John, Joseph Lore, George Moriarty, Frank Nelson, John Newcomb, James Ross, Joseph Reeder, David Radicil, Antony Smith, Joseph Teltos, John Vandurdal, and David L. Osborn; missing.

~~Company E—Thomas Atterbury, missing.~~

Company F—Corporal Charles Athos, John Brady, William Crider, William H. Elliston, Henry Fuchs, George Holford, Wm. Kramer, John Logan, James Farber, Charles C. Shaw, Albert Sievers, and Henry Young; missing.

Company G—Lieutenant John D. Gray, wounded and missing; Corporal Oliver B. Conroe, Francis Weitzel; missing.

Company H—Corporals Bhellabause and Harter, Joseph Stickles, Wm. E. Bowen, John Clarke, and Jesse Wheelright; missing.

Company I—First Sergeant B. Heading, missing.

Company K—Corporal George O. Harwood, John B. Haner, John Damler; missing.

All believed to be in the hands of the enemy. Companies D and F being on picket at the time, will account for the largeness of their loss. It is almost marvelous how the regiment escaped, as it did. The heaviest loss is in the 60th and 67th Indiana, the 96th Ohio coming next. Our whole train came near being captured, the Paymasters escaping in an ambulance. John Gilpin's ride was nothing to theirs. The wounded prisoners were exchanged to-day. All the wounded will go immediately to New Orleans. It seems to be the design of the enemy to harass our rear, but we think they will be rather chary of getting afoul of the Western boys in future. Our hard fighting looks more to us like a victory, than a defeat to our arms. WM. LEE.

Battle in Louisiana.

[Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]

CAMP IN THE FIELD,
CARRION CROW BAYOU, LOUISIANA,
November 4, 1863.

Burbridge's division was attacked yesterday by a superior force under Walker and Morton, ten miles south of Opelousas, and was badly worsted. The division nobly held its ground until relieved by a division under Gen. Cameron—Hovey's old division—when the rebels were routed with great slaughter and driven to Opelousas. Gen. Washburne was in command. Our loss was 700, the rebel loss 1,300. The 67th Indiana and 23d Wisconsin were captured, also one piece of the 17th Ohio Battery.

At this fight was performed one of the most brilliant achievements of the war. General Washburne and staff, consisting of Captain Mathews, his Adjutant; Captain Mohr, of the 29th Wisconsin, Lieut. Frank Adams, of the 33d Illinois, Lieut. Chas. Manhol and Lieut. Van Vliet, of the 3d U. S. Cavalry, and Lieut. Wm. Dougherty, of the 1st U. S. Infantry, being surrounded by rebel cavalry, actually clove their way with their sabers through a column of rebels, scattering them like a swarm of flies. Lieut. Van Vliet was wounded severely.

Our forces have commenced retreating to Vermillionville. SCIO OHIO.

Communicated.

Another Wood Festival.

URBANA, O., November 19.

EDS. COM.—Urbana has never yet been behind her neighbors in public enterprise nor in acts of benevolence. Taking the example from an adjacent and more pretentious city, to-day she had a wood procession of her own.

East, west, north and south contributed bountifully from their generous stores, to comfort or cheer this winter, the needy and suffering family of the soldier. The procession was headed by a band of excellent music and passed through the town amid every demonstration of enthusiasm, with flags displayed and a smiling sun shining overhead. Over *three hundred* wagons filed through in this procession, loaded with wood and provisions. There never was a more hearty and united expression of generous spirit from a liberal-minded community. A dinner was then provided by the citizens for the donors and all passed off to the pleasure and satisfaction of all. May all towns throughout the State emulate Dayton and Urbana in this good work.

W.

Successful Efforts of Governor Morton to Relieve our Richmond Prisoners.

[Special Dispatch to the Indianapolis Journal.]

WASHINGTON, November 20.

Governor Morton has just completed arrangements, through our Agent, J. W. Montfort, for the speedy and safe distribution of supplies to Indiana soldiers in rebel prisons. A letter from Robert Ould, rebel commissioner, says:

"Any provisions you may send to City Point for Indiana prisoners will be faithfully distributed, under such regulations as our prison authorities may furnish, such regulations relating solely to the benefit of the prisoners. The provisions can be sent to my care or that of Brigadier General Winder. We have now begun scattering our prisoners over the country, owing to the refusal of the Federal authorities to make exchange. This action will alone be good reason for not directing your provisions to any one of your officers.

[Signed] ROB'T OULD."

The great point gained in this arrangement will be understood at once, and now the friends may rest content in the knowledge that these prisoners will be well supplied with every needful comfort.

B. R. B.

Monetary and Commercial.

SATURDAY EVENING, November 21.

Telegraphic advices of the New York market to-day were rather meager—no report having reached the Chamber of Commerce before three o'clock, and only one or two having come to bankers. Those to bankers indicated a fair support of yesterday's late quotations for Gold, and seemed to warrant a rather stiffer market here. Rates are now, consequently, 1@2c higher, making them 51@52c premium, buying, and 53@54c premium selling. There were not many transactions. The figures for Silver range at 43@45c premium, buying, for large pieces.

Exchange is not in excessive supply, as compared with the earlier part of the week, though there is still enough to make bankers indifferent about doing any better than ½c off for customers, and 1 6@¼c off for outsiders.

QUOTATIONS.

	Buying.	Selling.
New York	1-10@1-5 dis.	par @1-10 dis
Philadelphia	1-10@1-5 dis.	par @1-10 dis
Boston	1-10@1-5 dis.	par @1-10 dis
Baltimore	1-10@1-5 dis.	par @1-10 dis
Gold	51@52 prem.	53@54 prem
Silver	43@45 prem.	
Demand Notes	51@52 prem.	
Kentucky Bank-notes	¾	
Orders on Washington	1½@¾ dis.	
Certificates	1½@1¾ dis.	
Quartermasters' vouchers, city	2@3½ dis.	
Quartermasters' vouchers, country	No sale.	

There is no material change in the Discount market, there is, at least, no greater closeness in it; but good mercantile Paper passes without much hesitation at 8@10 per cent.

The New York Tribune, of the 20th, comments on the condition of the Money market after this fashion:

Money among brokers is more abundant, but no new business is done under 7 per cent. Banks have little or nothing to lend to brokers, and are not inclined to enlarge their operations. The financial policy of the Secretary of the Treasury is the subject of quite general speculation in monetary circles. The main point of difference being whether more Currency will be issued or not. It is well understood that Mr. Chase does not approve of Currency, which he argues will make the expenses of the war greater, and entail upon all classes of the community serious losses. Upon this question Mr. Chase, in his annexed report, December 4, 1862, used the following language:

"The easiest mode, doubtless, would be an issue of the required amount [of estimated deficiency for current fiscal year, $276,912,517 66] in United States Notes, but such an issue, especially in the absence of proper restrictions on corporate circulation, would, in the judgment of the Secretary, be as injurious as it would be easy. The addition of so vast a volume to the existing circulation would convert a Currency of which the benefits thus far have greatly outweighed the inconveniences, into a positive calamity. Its consequences would be inflation of prices, increase of expenditures, augmentation of debt, and, ultimately, disastrous defeat of the very purposes sought to be attained by it."

The correctness of his argument is best tested by a year's experience in the use of this legal tender Currency, of which the Treasurer has now nearly $400,000,000 in circulation. This large increase of circulating Money has affected every commodity, and has, as Mr. Chase predicted, made the war more costly.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Dec. 4, 1862.	Nov. 19, 1863.	Advance.
American Gold	133	153¾	15 per ct.

The advance in Gold, after a year of rampant speculation, is equal to fifteen per cent., a smaller inflation than is shown in most other articles of merchandise, which Gold has come to be regarded.

PRICES OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE USED BY THE ARMY, AND LABOR GENERALLY.

	Dec. 4, 1862.	Nov. 18, 1863.	Advance ℔ cent.
Mess Pork, per bbl	$13 37	$16 50	23
New Orleans Molasses, gall	37½	57	51
Cuba Sugar	9½	12	26
Whisky	37	64	74
Coal, ton	8 25	11 00	33
Sheathing Copper, lb	29	42	45
Brown Shirtings, yard	22	42	90
Canton Flannel, yard	30	42	40
Codfish, quintal	4 62½	6 62½	43
American Iron, No. 1, ton	32 50	43 00	32
Leather, Oak, lb	32	41	28
Lumber, per M	13 75	20 50	49

An average advance on twelve leading items, necessary alike in common life and for army purposes, of 44½ per cent. In other words, these commodities have advanced 200 per cent. more than Gold. More Currency means more inflation, and the Government naturally hesitates and desires to be as prudent as possible. What plenty of Currency can do for a financial minister has been well illustrated in rebeldom and will not be lost upon Congress. The effect of this Currency upon Gold-bearing National Stocks is worth notice.

PRICES IN NEW YORK.

	Dec. 4, 1862	Nov. 19, 1863.	Advance
U. S. 6s of 1881, coupon	104	110	5 77 ℔ cent.
7-30 Notes	104	107	2.88 ℔ cent.

Upon Railway property, under the stimulus of Currency and speculation, the changes have been as follows:

PRICES IN NEW YORK.

	Dec. 4, 1862.	Nov. 19, 1863.	Advance.
Illinois Central	80¾	124½	53 ℔ cent.
Rock Island	82	106¼	29 ℔ cent
Erie Railroad	52	100	92 ℔ cent

Average advance 50 ℔ cent, or more than 200 ℔ cent over the rise in Gold. These figures and results require no comment. The remedy for inflation is a return to the policy of borrowing the capital of the country, and the use of as few due-bills, in the form of circulating Money, as possible.

The Secretary's argument as to the effect of a superabundance of currency is wholly true. No subsequent experience was necessary to confirm that. That the expansion of the currency has been greater than the commerce of the country actually required he will undoubtedly admit, and that it is about as great as it is probably safe to go at best, he will also probably acknowledge; but it is not to be admitted that the writer for the Tribune is correct in the application of his test of comparative figures. As to the prices of the commodities named, other causes have contributed to advance them, and so on it would be with most of the list, of articles of home production. His argument would have applied better to articles of foreign importation. The advance in prices and cost of living is no less a coincident of the expansion of the Currency than a consequence of it, and fairness in examination of the facts requires that this should be taken into consideration. This leads to another thought. We believe it would be well for the country if we should know that there were insurmountable difficulties in the way of the engravers in getting the Currency for the National Banks ready for circulation. Neither the banks nor the people require it. We can not but see that it would be adding fuel to the flame of inflation. There is more Money now afloat than even the present measure of values requires, and further issues, if unavoidable, had better be by the Government than by the banks, until they can embark on a Specie basis.

The market for Quartermasters' Checks is still rather on the improving scale, more of them being now taken at 1½c off. The Vouchers are taken at 3@3½c off.

A still heavier feeling as to Tennessee Money is reported; consequent on lower quotations at Nashville.

There is still a strong feeling in the Flour market—stronger, however, with the holders than the buyers. Bakers have been supplying themselves with prime old superfine at $5 60, and are still willing to pay that figure to some extent. First quality fresh ground superfine is scarce, and such being now actually branded as extra, to a large extent, makes a proper classification and gradation of prices difficult. This last named quality is quite uniformly rated at $5 75, and trade brands extra at $5 90@6 25.

Wheat is in rather light offering. Prime Red is quoted firm at $1 30 as a trading figure. Holders generally ask 3c to 5c higher, though they are not met. Kentucky White ranges at $1 45 to $1 50 for prime, and strictly prime and choice is not offering at less than $1 55, and by some is held at $1 60.

Old Corn bears the quotation given in our last for actual transactions. Holders, however, are standing for $1 10@1 12 for ear and shelled. New is offered more freely, and even were it not, buyers will only supply pressing necessities, since they are anticipating heavier receipts next week. To-day 85c must be considered the limit of the market.

Oats are dull, and a decline of 1@2c per bus is quotable, more manifested, however, in sacked than in bulk. Sacked, they will not bring over 90c; in bulk, 81@82c are fair quotations, though there are but few sellers at less than 82c.

The United States Quartermaster, at Nashville, has issued the following proposals for Grain:

NASHVILLE, TENN., November 18, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Tuesday, December 15, 1863, at 12 o'clock, M., when they will be opened, to furnish the Quartermaster's Department, in this city, with

800,000 bushels of Corn, at 56 pounds to the bushel.
300,000 bushels of Oats, at 32 pounds to the bushel.
40,000 tuns of Hay, at 2,000 pounds to the tun.

Rye is firmly maintained at $1 25.

Barley is unchanged in price, and firm.

Major DuBarry has made the following awards on the bids opened to-day:

60,000 lbs Sugar, Wm. Glenn & Sons, at 11c.
75,000 lbs Sugar, W. Morrison & Co., at 11c.
200,000 lbs Rice, H. H. Stout, 8 45-100c.
10,000 lbs Beans, Hartwick & Compton, at 4⅝c.
75,000 lbs " " " at 4⅞c.
30,000 lbs " " " at 4⅝c.
40,000 lbs " " " at 4 95-100c.
60,000 lbs " J. M. Woodbridge, at 4 76-100c.
110,000 lbs Soap, N. Shaffer & Co., at 7 9-100c.
50,000 lbs Soap, Procter & Gamble, at 8 1-10c.
25,000 lbs Star Candles, Procter & Gamble, 21 94-100c.
60,000 lbs " Thos. Emery's Sons, at 21 23-100c.
10,000 gals Molasses, T. F. Tattershall, at 65½c.

The other bids are not yet decided on.

The following are the imports and exports of a few of the leading articles for the past twenty-four hours:

	Imports.	Exports.
Apples, bbls	336	66
Barley, bush	1414	34
Butter, lbs	164	310
Candles, bxs		135
Corn, bush	3377	
Cheese, lbs	163	665
Cotton, bags	128	381
Cooperage, bush		
Flour, bbls	1556	236
Hay, bales		150
Hogs, head	6920	
Lard, kegs	94	130
Lard, tcs		
Molasses, bbls	3	81
Malt, bush	670	
Oats, bush	5302	1524
Pork and Bacon, hhds	36	177
Pork and Bacon, tcs		
Pork and Bacon, bbls	36	253
Pork and Bacon, bxs		
Pork and Bacon, lbs	13380	
Potatoes, bush	1312	130
Rye, bush	626	
Sugar, hhds	465	33
Salt, bush		416
Wheat, bush	7919	10243
Whisky, bbls	504	1065

Rates of freight, to take effect on and after Wednesday, November 4, 1863:

	1st Class, per 100 pounds.	2d Class, per 100 pounds.	3d Class, per 100 pounds.	4th Class, per 100 pounds.	Flour ℔ bbl.
New York, rail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York, rail and lake	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston, rail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston, rail and lake	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Albany, Troy and Schenectady, rail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Schenectady, rail and lake	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buffalo and Dunkirk, rail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buffalo and Dunkirk, rail and lake	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia, rail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore, rail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburgh, rail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bellair, rail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland, Sandusky and Toledo, rail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Wayne, rail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit, rail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, rail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee, rail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Portland, rail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Provisions met with something of a reverse. Buyers quite generally reduced their applications to Lard and Mess Pork, or withdrew them altogether, and sellers were disposed to follow them with concessions in prices. Lard could have been bought at 12c for prime City quite easily. Some purchases were made at that figure. Some sales of first-class new mess Pork were made at $18, and more could have been had. Sales of last year's packing were made at $18 50. That of the year before is obtainable at $14 00, though not in request that we hear of, at that figure. The stock of Bacon Shoulders and Sides is now so much reduced that holders are quite confident of carrying their prices through, and even of achieving an advance, since prices are so much below the cost of the uncured Meats. Shoulders were sold to a moderate extent at 6½c. Sides are still held at 7½c. We heard of sales of cleared, loose, at 7¾c, but a higher figure is generally asked.

Green Hams were more sought for to-day, and greater strength given to the market for good ones, at 8¾c, both on the spot and for delivery on the first of the week. Shoulders are quoted at 5¾c, though without much doing in them. Bulk Shoulders were sold at 5½c. Hogs had a stagnant market, and a further decline was effected. Averages of 180 lbs sold at $6 50; those weighing 200 lbs dragged at $6 75 during the early part of the day, though holders were not willing to accept this decline on good lots to any extent, and a more marked distinction between light and heavy averages was perceptible. Later in the day there seemed to be some recovery on the latter class, and sales were made at $7 00 for desirable lots. A clearing-up of the weather toward nightfall, with some indications of cooler temperature, favored sellers. The receipts were much better to-day, and will likely be largely increased next week.

Sales of Leaf Tobacco.

The sales by Morris & Chalfant, on Saturday, were 20 hhds Mason County Leaf, Lugs, and Trash, viz: 1 at $7 25; 1 at $8, 3 at $11 25@11 75; 6 at $12@13 75; 1 at $13 50, 1 at $14 25; 1 at $15, 1 at $17 50, 1 at $18 50; 2 at $20, 2 at $25, 1 at $28. 3 boxes of Ohio, viz: 1 at $7 90, 2 at $9, 3 at $10@10 75; 1 at $12, 1 at $13.

At Bodman's Tobacco Warehouse—40 hhds and 20 boxes, as follows: 30 hhds Mason County Lugs and Trash—2 at $7 25, 2 at $7 50, 1 at $8; 1 at $8 50; 1 at $9; 1 at $9 25; 3 at $10 [illegible] 1 at $11, 3 at $11 25, 2 at $11 50; 2 at $11 75, 1 at $12 25, 1 at $13 25; 1 at $13 50; 1 at $13 75, 2 at $14, 2 at $14 25, 1 at $14 50, 1 at $14 75, 1 at $15 25. 10 hhds Leaf, viz: 1 at $16 25, 1 at $16 50, 1 at $17 00, 1 at $17 50, 1 at $17 75, 1 at $18, 1 at $20 75, 2 at $21 50, 1 at $22 75, and 20 boxes, ranging from $11 25 to $25.

BANK-NOTE LIST.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CINCINNATI COMMERCIAL BY MESSRS. GILMORE, DUNLAP & CO.

BANKABLE FUNDS.		PREMIUM FUNDS.	
Ohio		Kentucky	par.
United States Legal-tender Notes.		Bank of the State of Indiana	par.
		Canada	40 prem.

UNCURRENT.

Missouri	1 dis.	Maryland—	
Except the Farmers Bank	5 dis.	Baltimore City	1 dis.
Union Bank	6 dis.	Interior	2 dis.
Illinois	10@50 dis.	Tennessee—	
Wisconsin	10@55 dis.	Union & Planters Banks	35 dis.
Iowa	½ dis.	Bank of Tennessee	40 dis.
Virginia—		Stock, solvent	30@60 dis.
Eastern	70 dis.	Unsecured	50@60 dis.
B'k Charleston	70 dis.	N. and S. Carolina, Alabama, and Georgia	70 dis.
Wheeling City	1 dis.	Indiana Stock Banks	½ dis.
Pt. Pleas. Br'ch M. and M.	1 dis.	Indiana Unsecured Banks	10@20 dis.
Branches	1½ dis.	Michigan	½ dis.
Br. Jeffersonville	20 dis.	New York State	½ dis.
Pennsylvania— Pittsburg, except Bank of Pittsburgh, par	½ dis.	New York City	½ dis.
Interior Penn	1 dis.	New England	½ dis.
Louisiana	15 dis.	Philadelphia	½ dis.
Except Merch't, Ores at City and Bank of La.	50 dis.		

Daily Review of the Cincinnati Market and Reported Sales.

FURNISHED FROM THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

SATURDAY EVENING, November 21.

FLOUR—The market was again firmer to-day, and good superfine, made from original stock, could not be moved at less than $5 75, nor extra than $5 85 to $6, trade and fancy brands, $6 25 to $6 75. The sales were 600 bbls family, last evening, at $6 25; 100 do extra at $6 25, 50 do family at $6 50, 210 do extra at $5 85; 200 do at $5 75; 600 do superfine at $5 50, and 100 do, on its merits at $4 75.

WHISKY—A good demand and steady market; sales of 900 bbls at 67@67½c, the latter rate for wagon.

HOGS—A dull and flat market to-day, and at the close prices were nominal, it being difficult to induce buyers to name a price, and $6 75 could not have been obtained at the close for 200 lbs average. The receipts were 5,000 head. The sales were

600	averaging 200 lbs at		$6 75
300	" 200 "		6 75
200	" 155 "		6 50

PROVISIONS—The market for the product participated in the dullness of the Hog market, and new Pork and Lard were not salable, excepting at a decline from yesterday's prices, and not much demand at that, though old bulk Meats and Bacon are held as heretofore, the Commissariat not yet having announced his awards, and probably will not until Monday or Tuesday. New mess Pork was offered rather anxiously at $18, and new Lard at 12c, and head Lard at 11½c. Old prime Lard at 11½c. Green Hams sold at 8¾c for Monday and seemed to be in fair demand. We heard of no inquiry for old mess Pork. The demand for Pork and Lard, which has existed for the last four days, being speculative and local, and this having altogether ceased, the state of the market can be better imagined than described. The sales were 200 tcs new prime Lard at 12c, a decline of ¼c, 3,000 green Hams at 8¾c; 100,000 lbs bulk Shoulders, yesterday, at 5½c, and 25 hhds Bacon Shoulders at 6¾c.

GROCERIES—The market remains firm and prices unchanged since yesterday. The demand is good, but holders do not care to sell. We quote Coffee at 33½c to 36c for common to strictly choice Rio. Raw Sugars are held at 12½c to 15½c for common Cuba to choice New Orleans, hard Sugar at 18c, Coffee Sugars from 16¼c to 17¼c. Molasses is held at 70c for prime New Orleans, prime old New Orleans can be had for 60c. The sales were 25 bags common Coffee at 33½c; 120 do fair do at 33¾c; 25 do prime do at 34½c, and 100 hhds Cuba Sugar at P. N. T.

WHEAT—The market is very firm and a good demand at $1 30 for prime Red, and $1 35 for strictly prime Kentucky White, and holders asked 3@5c higher than these quotations, but, in the absence of advices from the New York market, buyers do not seem willing to pay any advance. The sales were 550 bus smutty White at $1 25, 6,000 do fair do at $1 40, 150 do Hill at $1 35, 150 do prime Red, delivered, at $1 29, 100 do White at $1 45, 1,000 do prime Kentucky White, on landing, at $1 55, 600 do good Red, on landing, at $1 27; 1,000 do Red, to arrive, at P. R. T.; 200 do prime Red at $1 27½; 1,000 bus do do at $1 25.

CORN—The market was less active and prices ruled rather easier, though not quotably lower. We quote old Corn at $1 10@1 12, and new at 84@86c, and we understand 6,000 bus new sold at 85½c, to be delivered in the next ten days. The sales were: 1,200 bus new, in ear, at 85c, 600 do do do, in bulk, at 86c; 400 do old shelled, in bulk, at $1 12, 2,500 do do do at $1 10.

OATS—The market is dull and they are offered more freely, and prices are lower, but somewhat irregular. In bulk, we must quote them at 80@82c, to cover the sales, and in bags at 90@92c. The sales were 500 bus, in bulk, at upper depots, at 81c, 400 do, in bulk, at 81c; 800 do, including gunnies, at 90c, 200 do, at upper depots, at 82c, 1,500 do, in bulk, in elevator, at 82c, and 2,000 do, in new Burlaps, at 93c.

RYE—The market is unchanged at $1 25@1 26. There were no sales reported.

BARLEY—The market is unchanged and firm at $1 20 for strictly prime Spring, and $1 40 for do do Fall, the range being $1 05 to $1 30 for Spring, and $1 55 to $1 60 for Fall. A sale of 800 bus prime Fall at $1 61.

CHEESE—The market is firm at our last named rates. Western Reserve, 13c, selected do, 13½c, Hamburg, 13½c, and selected do, 14c. The receipts are good and demand fair.

BUTTER—The market remains firm and prices unchanged. We quote prime to choice, 22@25c, fair to good, 18@20c, cooking, 15c, and common, 13@14c. Fancy lots of choice, in small packages, bring 26c. The receipts were better this week than last.

EGGS—The market is firm and demand good for well known brands and for candled, but for ordinary brands there is no demand. There are few good in the market. We quote familiar brands and candled at 22c, others 20c. The receipts are light.

OIL—A sale of 30 bbls Linseed at $1 21. Lard is up to 90@92 for No. 1 and extra, and in fair demand.

New York Gold, Money, and Stock Market on the 20th.

There has been some excitement in the Gold market this morning growing out of the failure of a house to make good their contracts, the amount being popularly reported at about eight hundred thousand dollars. Under the influence of this, the price went up from 152½ at the close last evening to 153⅝, but the market has since taken the turn downward, and closed as noticed in the quotations below. The sales at the Board were about a hundred thousand dollars, commencing at 153¼ and going down to 152½.

Gold quotations reported by Hebee, Hodges & Co., stock and bullion brokers, 42 Exchange Place:

9 o'clock	153⅝
9.30 "	153
10 "	153¼
10.30 "	153
11 "	153⅛
11.30 "	152⅝
12 "	152½
12.30 "	152⅝
1 "	152⅞
1.30 "	152⅞
2 "	152⅞

In foreign Exchange there is little doing this morning, and Bankers' Sterling at noon was rather nominal at 167@167½. The Money market rules with more quietness, but steady, and lenders can pick their customers at seven per cent.

There was less doing at the Stock Board this morning, and on the call prices were lower, but the market became more steady at the close. In Erie the recorded sales, however, were nearly five thousand shares, commencing at 104½, and going up to 105, last evening's price, and after the call a brisk demand sprang up, attributed to the reports brought by the returning excursionists over the line, and the extension of the Atlantic and Great Western Road, and the price rapidly advanced to 105¼, bid. New York Central sympathised, and after leaving off on the list at 135½, ½ decline, closed at 136@136¼.

Governments were steady. Sales of Missouri Sixes at 84¼ for the Hannibal and St. Joseph, and 65 for the other issues. Sales of Tennessees at 59 and Virginia at 63.—[Commercial Advertiser.

Hogs and Provisions in Other Markets

MILWAUKEE ON THE 19TH.

The Hog market was active, and prices fully up to Wednesday's range. Receipts 2,614, of which all but 119 were live Hogs. The prices paid varied from $4 35 to $5 30 per cwt for live Hogs, and $5@6 25 for dressed Hogs, according to weights.

All kinds of Provisions are held at very full prices. We note sales of 500 boxes long-cut Hams at 8¼c; 500 bbls prime mess Pork at $14; 200 bbls extra prime Pork (cut Shoulders) at $11 75, and 100 tierces Lard at 11¼c. Mess Pork could not be bought at less than $17.—[Sentinel.

CHICAGO ON THE 20TH.

There is no abatement in the demand for Hogs, and the advance noticed yesterday is well maintained. The inquiry is principally from packers who buy up the various lots as they arrive, notwithstanding the heavy receipts. It was generally supposed a month ago that the Hogs this season would be inferior in quality, owing to the short Corn crop, but the arrivals for the past two or three days show that there are plenty of Hogs in the West quite equal in quality to those of last year. We quote the market as follows: Heavy choice Corn-fed $5@5 30; good to prime $4 65@4 95, common to medium $4@4 60; inferior $3@3 00.

PROVISIONS.—The market is firm, and holders are generally asking higher prices. Mess Pork was firm but inactive at $17@17 25; 200 bbls old mess sold at $15 50. Boxed Meats were held at an advance of ½@¼c per lb, and we note sales of 100 boxes short-ribbed Middles at 8¾c. Sweet pickled Hams are in good request, with sales of 100 tcs at 8½c. Green Meats are held firmly, with sales of 3,000 pcs Hams at 7½c. Lard advanced ½@¾c per lb, with the following sales: 40 tcs steam and 60 tcs No. 1 at 11¾c; 150 tcs city kettle at 11½; 550 do at 12c.—[Journal.

ST. LOUIS, ON THE 20th.

The supply of Hogs on the market was small, and the market was excited and higher, sales ranging at 5¾ to 6½c ℔ lb net, according to quality. Only large Hogs well fattened brought 6½c. The number bought by the packers did not amount to over 1,000 head.

A lot of 164 kegs prime Lard was sold at an advanced price not made public. We quote nominally at 11@12c, in barrels and tierces, and 13½ ℔ lb in kegs. Sales of 8,000 lbs, and 10 casks Bacon country clear Sides was reported at 6½@6¾c, packed and loose, and 25,000 lbs city pork-house Shoulders, packed, at 6¾c ℔ lb.—[Democrat.

NEW ALBANY ON THE 19TH

At Louisville, yesterday, but a small amount of killing was done by the different houses. So far, between twelve and fifteen thousand Hogs have been slaughtered in that city. We understand that yesterday a contract was made for a lot of new Lard at 11½c. Offers for new mess Pork have been made at $17 00, but this price has been refused by the packers. Packers are now offering as high as $6 50 net for Hogs of heavy weight. The general impression among Pork men is that the number slaughtered this season will be larger than last, but that the weight will not be equal.—[Ledger.

Provisions in Baltimore on the 19th—Mail Report.

The high price of Hogs at the West and the consequent advance in Bacon, has materially strengthened our market, which is very lightly supplied with all descriptions of the Hog product.

BACON—The jobbing demand has been only moderate, but in the absence of receipts, prices have favored sellers, and close with a strong upward tendency. Sales embrace 50 hhds Sides at 7¾@7¾c; 50 hhds do at 8c; 175 hhds Shoulders at 7@7½c, the bulk at the inside figure, and 50 tierces sugar-cured Hams at 13@13½c. Sides are now held at 8¼c, and Shoulders at 7¼c. To-day we note sales of 15 hhds Shoulders at 7¼c, and 15,000 loose Sides at 8c per pound.

PORK—No sales have transpired. Mess nominal at $17@17 25 per bbl.

BULK MEAT—Large sales of Shoulders and Sides were made early in the week at 6½@7c, now held at 7@7¼c. No Hams offering.

LARD—Early in the week small sales of Western in bbls and tcs were made at 11½c; the market has since improved, sales being reported of some 1,200 packages, taken on speculation at 11¾c. The stock offering is limited and held firmly at quotations, viz: Western, in bbls and tcs, 12c; do in kegs, 13¼@13½c; Country 10¾c, City 11¼c; and Baltimore Refined 14½c per lb.—[American.

Chicago Grain Market on the 20th.

The Wheat market ruled firm and steady at $1 10@1 10½ for No. 1; $1 05@1 06 for No. 2 Spring in store. Winter Wheat was quiet and almost nominal.

Flour was in fair request, and, if any thing, a shade firmer. About 2,500 barrels were sold at $8 for choice White Winter extras, $5 70 for Red Winter, and $4 90@5 55 for common to choice Spring extras.

A very firm feeling pervaded the Corn market, and prices advanced 1@2c, with sales of No. 1 at 93@94c, and No. 2 at 91@93c in store.

There was an active demand for Oats, and the market ruled firm at yesterday's prices. At the close there were more buyers than sellers of No. 1 at 65c.

Rye was firm and advanced ½@1c, but the market was quiet and sales light at 96½@97c.

Barley was without material change. Small sales of No. 2 in store were made at $1 16@1 16½.

The demand for Highwines was limited and the market ruled quiet at 62c.

Timothy Seed was quiet, with sales of good and prime at $2 20@2 25. Flax Seed was dull at $2 40@2 50 for prime. Clover was in limited supply and nominal.

Dressed Hogs were in good demand by packers, and the market ruled firm at $5 50@5 30 for light and heavy averages.—[Journal.

Sugar and Molasses in New Orleans on the 11th.

SUGAR—Yesterday, not previously reported, 460 hhds sold in several lots at 11½c for fully fair old crop, 12½c for strictly prime, and 12¾c for very choice old crop. To-day's sales are confined to 200 hhds, at previous prices. Fair to fully fair old crop at 11¼@11¾c, strictly prime to very choice, 12½@12¾c, and new centrifugal, 11¾c per lb. The movement is restricted by the high rates of Freight to the North and West, and by the difficulty of negotiating domestic Exchange.

MOLASSES—There was an active demand to-day, mostly for the North, and the sales embraced about 700 bbls, and a small lot of half bbls, all the receipts in first hands, at 35c for poor; 40c for good old crop, and 54@55c and 56c for new crop.—[True Delta.

Stringency in the London Money Market.

The London Economist of November 7, says: On Monday the Directors of the Bank of England advanced the rate of discount to five per cent.; and on Thursday its further increase to six per cent., was decided upon. The demand for Silver for the East and the consequent export of Gold from this country is the main cause of the rapid change. The general continental demand, which is ascribed to the disaffected state of Poland, to the distress in Hungary, to the expenses of the Turin and French Governments, and to the critical state of Germany in consequence of the unsettled state of the Holstein question, renders it unusually difficult to obtain the supply we need; and hence the stringent measures adopted by the bank have been called for not only by considerations of prudence, but from actual necessity.

Several causes had combined to induce a large amount of speculation in the London market, and, among the very numerous projects launched during a season remarkable for abundance of unemployed capital, loans to foreign Governments and enterprises, entailing large export of Coin and Bullion, have formed no inconsiderable share of our engagements. While trade was flagging, no inconvenience appeared likely to result from such a disposition of superabundant means, but the active revival of our trade, and the expansion given to commerce by the extensive search for new Cotton fields, now render the economization of our resources—and for our own purposes—essential.

The steps taken by the Bank of England have been generally approved. The first advance took people somewhat by surprise; but the second was so much anticipated that heavy applications for discount previous to and on Thursday were of themselves almost sufficient to provoke the increase in the rate.

A quieter feeling now prevails, but the Silver market is still active; and it is evident that what has been done will strengthen public confidence and check the production of new schemes or at least of those which are uncalled for in the interests of commerce.

Annexed are the rates current for Paper of various dates.

Thirty to sixty days	6 @—	per cent
Three months	6 @—	"
Four months	6½@6—	"
Six months—Bank Bills	6½@—	"
Six months—Trade Bills	7 @—	"

A considerable amount of alteration has occurred in the discount markets of the continent. The demand for Silver, to which we have already referred, has told on the rates in Hamburg, in Amsterdam, in Berlin, and also on the usually quiet market of Frankfort.

The subjoined are the current quotations:

	Bank Rate. Per cent.	Op. Market. Per cent
Paris	5	5
Vienna	5	5 @5½
Berlin	4½	4½@5
Frankfort	4	3½
Amsterdam	4	4½
Turin	6	6
Brussels	4	4
Hamburg	4	4½
St. Petersburg	7	9 @10

The immediate effect of the advance in the bank rate to 6 per cent., on Monday, was that numerous borrowers on Stock made their appearance in an already overloaded market. A rapid decline in price took place, and the rate of continuation to the next account to December quoted ½ per cent. The settlement had been concluded when the rise to 6 per cent. was announced; but as the pressure for Money no longer interfered with the prices of Stocks, there was even a slight recovery toward the close of the day. Since the morning greater confidence has reigned, and speculators have hastened to cover the sales effected during the past few days. Consols close at 93¾@93¼ for Money and 91⅝@91¾ ex-dividend for the 3d of December; new Three per-cents and reduced, 90⅝@90¾; Indian Five-per-cents, 103½@103¾.

River and Steamboat News.

Weather and River—Our Cairo Correspondence—Universe Sold—Letter from Inspector Shield—Manifests of St. Cloud, Jennie Hubbs and Lancaster No 4—Death of Capt. George W. Sparhawk—New Mail Boat Gen. Lytle—Boats Leaving To-day, &c.

THE WEATHER was clear and cold yesterday. At Pittsburgh, the river is rising, with six and a half feet in the channel. There is six feet from Wheeling to this point. Here, the river is swelling slowly, with six feet hence to Louisville, and four feet in the canal. The last arrivals report five feet on the shoalest bars along the Lower Ohio. The Tennessee and Cumberland were rising at last accounts, with 3½ feet on Harpeth Shoals, and 1½ feet in the Tennessee.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.—The Starlight, from Pittsburgh; Fanny McBurnie, from Marietta; Havana, from Wheeling; Cottage, from Nashville, and Lancaster No. 4, from Memphis, include the arrivals—all with fair trips. The Bostona No. 2, for Marietta; Countess, for Nashville, and Lady Franklin, for Memphis, comprise the departures—all with fair trips.... The Nevada, Leonidas and Paragon, from Pittsburgh, Jennie Hubbs, from Nashville, and St. Cloud, from Memphis, are among the first boats due here.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The Live Oak, on a recent trip up the Cumberland, broke two flanges on one of her shafts, and, in consequence of this accident, returned to Smithland and reshipped her trip on the Baldwin and Moderator.... The gunboat Silver Lake No. 2, on her downward trip, ran on the dam at Scuffletown bar and injured herself materially.... Colonel S. A. Fono, of Canton, Kentucky, a gentleman well and favorably known to our river men, is one of the owners of the Chickamauga, now being built at Louisville.... Capt. JAY ORR COSTIGAN'S elegant little steamer Almaiac is now due from Nashville.... On the 19th inst., the David Tatum, Moderator, Minerva, Columns, J. H. Baldwin, Florence, Bostress and A. D. Hine were idly lying at Clarksville, awaiting further orders, more water and a few gunboats.... Captain G. W. DAVIS has assumed the financial management of Commodore Hunter's ... of Nashville steamers.... The steamer Universe was sold to Captain WATTS, of Madison, and others, on Saturday for $31,000.... The Lancaster No. 4, notwithstanding she has been absent from this port eleven months and nineteen days, in the Government service, is in very fair order. After receiving a coat of paint and trifling repairs, she will be ready for business again. We counted fifty-eight bullet holes in her cabin and upper works, yesterday, made by the guerrillas along the Lower Mississippi.... The Cincinnati and Louisville United States Mail Company have named their new side wheel packet, now nearly completed on the Marine Ways, the "General Lytle," after our lamented citizen, who was recently slain in the battle of Chickamauga.... We had the pleasure, yesterday, of greeting Captain D. G. JAMES, clerk of the Nashville, on the levee. The Captain has been confined in his room during the past six weeks, owing to severe illness.... The Minnetta, for Nashville, passed Evansville on the 20th.... Several tow boats arrived here from above, with coal, yesterday.

SPECIAL RIVER CORRESPONDENCE.

OFFICE OF U. S. SUPERVISING INSPECTOR OF STEAM VESSELS, 7TH DISTRICT, CINCINNATI, November 21, 1863.

Information having been given at this office that steamers inspected under the act of 1834 are engaged in transporting troops, and the owners of such steamers relying on the fact of their being employed by Government are not amenable to the act of 1852, being for the "better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or part by steam." All steam vessels used in carrying troops must be inspected under the act of 1852, whether constructed for use as ferry-boats, tugs, or passenger boats.

Further, that certificates for one voyage, or for any period less than one year, can not be issued lawfully by any Inspector.

E. M. SHIELD,
Supervising Inspector, Seventh District.

ED. COM.—Manifest of Lancaster No. 4, from Memphis: B. M. Forbes, 140 bales cotton, J. A. Kinney, 54 bales cotton, Enoch Taylor, 9 bales cotton, John Beattie, 23 bales cotton.
YOUNG, Clerk.

ED. COM.—Steamer Jennie Hubbs left Nashville November 17. The following is her manifest for Cincinnati: David Gibson & Co., 100 bbls flour. Addy, Hull & Bay, 796 do do; owner 165 bbls pork, Jacob Gerkner, 263 do grease, M. Walsh, 152 green hides, Perrin & Gould, 3 bbls whisky, E. S. Butler & Co., 125 boxes canned fruit. Will arrive in Cincinnati Monday morning.
"DEVINSON."

CAIRO, November 20—3 A. M.—ED. COM.—Within the past twenty four hours arrivals and departures have been as follows: November 18—Florence, Smithland to St. Louis, 11 P. M. November 19—Henry Von Phul, New Orleans to St. Louis, 6 A. M.; Platte Valley, Memphis to St. Louis, 10 A. M.; Clara Poe, Cincinnati to Memphis 12 M. David Tatum, Nashville to St. Louis, 12 M.; White Rose, St. Louis to Columbus 3 P. M.; John D. Perry, St. Louis to Memphis 3 P. M.; S. C. Baker, Paducah and return, 3 P. M.; W. W. Crawford, Columbus and return, 3 P. M.; Hawkeye State, St. Louis to Memphis, 3 P. M.; Shreveport, St. Louis to Nashville, 4 P. M.; Telegraph No. 3, Mound City to New Orleans, 4 P. M.

The Henry Von Phul, with a light trip for St. Louis, consisting, in part of 90 hhds. sugar and 94 bbls molasses, arrived at six o'clock from New Orleans, followed at ten o'clock by the Platte Valley, from Memphis, with a moderate trip for the same port, composed in chief of 350 bales cotton and 10 beer, pork and flour barrels, variously consigned to St. Louis, and 30 bales cotton consigned to Cairo for reshipment.

The Clara Poe from Cincinnati, bound to Memphis, and the David Tatum, from Nashville, bound for St. Louis, after having rested on bottom for some time at Cumberland Island, got off at last, and reached here at noon yesterday. They departed about one o'clock, neither of them delaying or adding any thing to their trips from this point. They left the Mattie Cook and Fort Wayne, which have been their companions at Cumberland still aground there.

The Calypso is reported aground just below Donelson.

After a dull morning on the wharf, there came, from various directions about three o'clock, quite a fleet of boats, comprising the White Rose, John D. Perry and Hawkeye State, from St. Louis, the S. C. Baker, from Paducah, and the W. W. Crawford from Columbus. The White Rose discharged a considerable amount of freight for this point and had a good trip for Columbus, to which point she departed about dark. She was preceded by the Crawford, the regular Cairo and Columbus packet, which got off about five o'clock, with an average trip. The John D. Perry waited for the evening train, thereby adding somewhat to her passenger list, but departed soon after it arrived. The S. C. Baker, which was yesterday reported as having been seized by the Government authorities for service on the Tennessee River, after having been stripped of her mattresses and furniture, was subsequently released, and having been again furnished, got out as before mentioned, at three o'clock P. M., returning at dark.

The old Cincinnati and Louisville favorite, Telegraph No. 3, after having passed the summer months in the rural vicinity of Mound City, being repaired, repainted, and generally embellished, came down to the wharf last evening and is receiving for New Orleans, for which port she will positively clear on the arrival of the evening train, Saturday, 21st instant. She will be in command of Captain Munfort, who needs no introduction in your parts. To say he was as well and as favorably known as his boat would be no compliment. Courteous, and companionable withal Captain Munfort is the man "to bet on" and travel with, too. Passengers southward bound will do well to note the time of the Telegraph's departure.

The rivers here are about on a stand; a little elsewhere, from what we can learn. The Ohio has fallen, perhaps an inch in the last twenty four hours. Twenty eight inches are reported on Harpeth Shoals.

Business on the levee is quiet, trade in town moderate.

By the way, sincemen will, by walking to the top of the levee at the corner of Sixth street, find a new Boat Store, in the hands of their old friends and companions, Bob Jennings, whom every one knows, and always did know, when "he had no hair on the top of his head" and Joe Abell (whom every one ought to know), who was long on the river, was later in Cairo, and more lately with Alex. Goodwin & Co., of your city, and now has returned to the "land he loves." Long may they wave, and they will wave fast enough as soon as the boys find out where they are.

The weather has continued cloudy, hazy and warm until about dark last night, when it began to threaten rain, a threat it soon fulfilled, and for two or three hours was favored a most disagreeable drizzle, which, however about midnight "dried up," and gave place to "clear and cold."
V.

CAIRO, Friday Morning, 3 A. M., November 20—ED. COM.—The steamer St. Cloud left Memphis, November 17, at 5 P. M., with 747 bales of cotton. Great excitement prevailed among the citizens of Memphis on account of the new military order, just issued. The pass system prevails, but none were issued on the day we left. Will arrive Tuesday night.

Manifest—Louis ... & Co., 1 package merchandise, F. Hemple, 10 bales rags, Newbell, Clark & Co., 3 boxes H. H. goods, Wolf & Metre, 90 packages hides, &c. D. Banning & Co., 1 box and tent, Harkmeier & Adler, 20 bales rags, Doss & Co., 76 empty beer barrels, H. W. Brown & Co., 126 bales cotton, Robert Moore & Co., 126 bales cotton, Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, 17 bales cotton; J. N. Kinney & Co., 37 bales cotton, A. J. S. Treadwell & Co., 31 bales cotton, John Beattie, 21 bales of cotton, J. Heimbeimer & Co., 7 bales cotton, D. Wolf, 30 bales cotton, B. M. Forbes, 26 bales cotton, 41 Bloom, 15 bales cotton, Dean & Hale, 11 bales cotton; for New York, 43 bales cotton.
JNO. C. BRYANT.

CAIRO, ILLINOIS, Saturday morning, November 21, 3 A. M.—ED. COM.: Since my last report the arrivals and departures have been as follows:

Belle Memphis, Memphis, St. Louis, 3 a. m., Saint Cloud, Memphis, Cincinnati, 3 a. m., Venus, Memphis, St. Louis, 5 a. m., Carrie Jacobs, Memphis, St. Louis, 6 a. m., Chas. McDougal, St. Louis, 10 a. m.; J. H. Groesbeck, Memphis, St. Louis, 10 a. m., Desmoins, Vicksburg, St. Louis, 1 p. m.; Glasgow, St. Louis, Memphis, 5 p. m., Maria, Cincinnati, Memphis, 5 p. m., Black Hawk, (stern wheel) captured, Gladis Hopkins, St. Louis, Nashville, 5 p. m., Isabella, St. Louis, Memphis, 5 p. m.

The Belle Memphis came up from Memphis with a fine trip of freight and of passengers, also, considering the interdictions laid by the military on citizen travel. Her cargo consisted in part of 763 bales cotton, consigned to various St. Louis parties, about 300 hides, and a small amount of tallow.

The St. Cloud, from the same port, for Cincinnati, arrived at the same time, with a good freight trip, and passengers enough. I inclose her manifest.

Boats from Memphis report great excitement prevailing among residents of that city and the citizen population generally within the bounds of the district covered by Major General Hurlbut's late order. The system of passes is to be again inaugurated, though no pass had been issued, it is said up to the 18th. The order will considerably affect the travel to that point, if not southern travel generally.

The Venus, a Government two-boat from Memphis, and bound for St. Louis, passed up about the time of the arrival of the Belle Memphis and St. Cloud, followed by the Carrie Jacobs at 6 o'clock, and the J. H. Groesbeck at 10 o'clock, last from Memphis and destined for St. Louis. The Groesbeck is in Government service, as is also the Desmoines, which arrived at 1 p. m., also for St. Louis. Both were light.

The Chas. McDougal, Government Hospital, came out from St. Louis.

The Glasgow, from St. Louis, and Maria, from Cincinnati, both for Memphis, went down at 5 o'clock. Both had good trips.

The Gladis Hopkins came out from St. Louis at the request of the Government, in whose service she at present is, for Nashville.

The Isabella, from the same point, arrived at 5 o'clock, also at two hours after the train was due, and at two hours before it arrived, with all she wanted on the water. Isabella ... bent getting some passengers from the train.

The T. ... is ... loading rapidly, and will, without doubt, leave, as advertised, this evening. Passengers desirous to go to New Orleans by Telegraph will do well to take notice, remembering that Captain A. C. Munfort is their master.

The Black Hawk ... reports five feet seven inches to St. Louis. At this point there has been no change, and we have nothing to report from the Ohio.

Business yesterday was dull. Weather was cold and damp, cloudy. Street navigation was disagreeable. The side walks were sloppy, and the mud was of that consistency which makes it at the same time slippery and sticky. The day was tolerably disagreeable, even to us, also, and seemed to have a contagious influence on humanity generally.
F.

GLEANINGS FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

PITTSBURGH.—The Commercial of Saturday, says:

The river was rising steadily at this point, last evening, with six feet ten inches in the channel at dusk, as indicated by the pier marks of the Monongahela bridge.

The weather during the day was wet, cloudy, and very unpleasant for outdoor business. There is now every prospect of a sufficient stage of water to let out the remainder of the coal now loaded and ready for market.

There were no arrivals from below, yesterday.

The General ... for Cincinnati with a large tow of coal.

The new side-wheel steamer Paragon, Captain Donnelly, will leave for Louisville this evening.

The cotton boat Adelaide pulled up to the business landing yesterday, and commenced loading for Cincinnati. She has been overhauled, thoroughly repaired since her arrival here, and is now nearly as good as new. She will leave on Monday.

The new steamer Reserve arrived from Cincinnati yesterday, being the first boat through for about four months. On her arrival we met quite a number of familiar faces, among them Captain D. B. Herron and W. M. ..., clerk.

WHEELING.—The Intelligencer, of Saturday, says:

The river was falling, yesterday evening, with about eight feet water in the channel. The Louisville arrived from Louisville, with a good trip. Considerable rain fell yesterday, and at this writing there are indications of more of the same sort.

LOUISVILLE.—The Democrat of Saturday, says:

The river at this point commenced rising yesterday, and was slowly swelling during the day, with three feet seven inches water in the channel, by the pier mark. During the previous twenty four hours the river at the head of the Falls had swollen one inch, which is equal to three inches at Portland. The weather has been very disagreeable with a steady rain all day.

Business on the city wharf was exceedingly dull yesterday. The arrivals and departures of boats were few, and, owing to the rain, but little business was transacted.

The lower Ohio is slowly falling with five and a half feet water in the channel hence to Cairo.

NASHVILLE.—The Press, of Friday, says:

Though the river is slowly receding, it is still in fair boating condition.

The Ella Lee arrived yesterday, and the Huntress departed.

Wm. H. Edds, twenty-seven years of age, a well-known and universally respected Missouri River Pilot, died in Louisville on Sunday.

Capt. Peter Conrad has bought the tow boat Stephen Bayard for $10,000.

ST. LOUIS.—The Republican, of Saturday says:

The river here is swelling slowly. In the 24 hours ending at 10 A. M. yesterday, it swelled ½ inch, and was then 4 feet 4 inches above low water mark in December, 1860.

There is 6 feet in the channel out to Cairo, and 8 feet below the mouth of the Ohio.

The Illinois River is stationary from Peoria down, with 31 inches on the bars at the mouth.

The Upper Mississippi is stationary from Keokuk down, with 5 feet in the channel. There is 3½ feet on the upper and 30 inches on the lower rapids.

The Missouri River was falling at last accounts, with 3½ feet on the bars from Leavenworth down to the mouth.

The weather yesterday was fine overhead, but very sloppy and unpleasant under foot. The rain of Thursday turned into snow on Thursday night. It cleared off before morning, and the snow was busy melting all day yesterday.

The temperature is mild and the indications last evening were for fine weather.

Business on the levee is good and a large number of boats are at the landing anxious to be at work. Quite a number are loading for New Orleans and Memphis. Arrivals yesterday were numerous, numbering in all fifteen.

The Eclipse has been laid up for repairs, and Captain Matson and his officers and crew moved on the Mt. Vernon, which boat left for Keokuk last evening.

The Empire City, fully repaired, came off the docks to load for the South.

The Idaho arrived from the Illinois River with a cargo of potatoes, &c.

The Sunny South came in from Cairo without freight. She will probably leave for the South in a few days.

The Martin Walt arrived from the Upper Mississippi on Wednesday, with a cargo of produce. She will leave for Cumberland River to-day.

The City of Pekin left for the Illinois River, Hastings for Louisiana, B. M. Runyan for Alton, Mt. Vernon for Keokuk, Tycoon for Memphis, Alone for New Orleans, and the Continental for New Orleans.

Yesterday morning Captain J. W. Sparhawk, sr., departed this life at his residence, in this city, aged 64 years. His health had been declining for some years past, and for the last year had been chiefly confined to his room—gradually wasting away.

Captain Sparhawk was connected with the river in business almost from boyhood, and there are but few men more generally known than he was among the steamboating interests of the West. He was by profession a pilot, and in his day and generation stood deservedly high among the members of his brotherhood in the Lower Mississippi. As years came on his sight failed him, and he was obliged to relinquish his profession as pilot, but did not abandon his connection with the river.

He was for some years Inspector of Hulls for the Board of Underwriters, and acquitted himself with ability in that responsible position. A few years ago he was elected Harbor Master of this port, and in the discharge of the arduous duties of that office the same industry, impartial straightforwardness, and fidelity to trust, characterized his acts. At length his health and strength declined so much as to unfit him for active business, and for a year or two past his old friends had missed him about the river.

The flags of all the steamboats at the landing were yesterday displayed at half-mast, in honor of his memory.

J. F. Byrne, a well known steamboat Clerk and Captain, arrived last evening direct from rebeldom.

The Captain looks as if he had seen the elephant, and says he is heartily sick of the Confederacy and Jeff Davis administration. He is accompanied by Robert B. Roberts, of Montgomery, Alabama and Samuel J. Willis of Pike County, Missouri. After they report to the Provost Marshal this morning, Byrne expects to be able to furnish the Government with useful items of information, fresh from Dixie.

MEMPHIS.—The Argus, of the 14th, says:

There is but little interest taken in affairs about the river. Every body and his family seem to be thinking about the "Conscription." The river, however, heedless of what may be their feelings and views continues to come down with an increased volume of water as each day wears away. Business on the levee is very lively, considering all the circumstances.

ARRIVED—Liberty No. 2, Cairo, C. E. Hillman, St. Louis, Des Moines, New Orleans, Ella, White River, Illinois, St. Louis, J. S. Pringle, Vicksburg, Omaha, St. Louis.

DEPARTED—Belle Memphis, St. Louis, Silver Lake, St. Louis, J. H. Groesbeck, St. Louis.

The following boats were at the landing this morning:

Sir Wm. Wallace, Pike, Wenona, Arago, Ella, Marcella, Mill Boy, Illinois, Brazil, Pringle, Hillman and Liberty.

From the J. S. Pringle we learn that Capt. Broader, of Gunboat No. 9, was accidentally shot on the 14th inst., in the neighborhood of Skipwith's Landing, while hunting for game. It appears that his gun missed fire, and he blew in it to ascertain the reason, and while doing so the piece was discharged, the whole contents entering his mouth, completely blowing off the top of his head. He was buried on Sunday with military honors.

NEW ORLEANS.—The Times, of the 11th, says:

The weather yesterday was brazing, and indicated no change to a milder nature.

Dealings on the landing was tolerably good, considering that there were only two arrivals and one departure.

The officers of the Sunshine inform us that all the packets that were at Vicksburg have been pressed into the Government service and have left for Cairo, among which the Empress is added to the number. The Empress, when called in, was loading at Natchez with cotton for this port. The Atlantic was also loading with cotton at the same place, and will be here in a day or two. The Jennie Rogers, from Natchez, passed Baton Rouge yesterday, and will arrive here sometime during the day.

The Tecumseh goes into the New Orleans and Port Hudson trade. Capt. S. Brickell and Mr. George R. Wetzer have superintended the outfit of the Tecumseh. The Tecumseh will carry the United States mail, having contracted with the Government.

The Sunshine and Henry Von Phul leave this evening for St. Louis.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

PITTSBURGH, WHEELING, MARIETTA, PARKERSBURG, KANAWHA RIVER, POMEROY, GALLIPOLIS, PORTSMOUTH AND MAYSVILLE.—The Miami, Capt. HAMILTON, leaves for Pittsburgh this evening. She is a new and reliable packet. Capt. Lou Bryson will attend to passengers and shippers at the office.... The capacious Aurora, Captain DALES, also leaves for Wheeling and Pittsburgh this evening, followed by the Starlight, Captain HARTON, to-morrow.... The Allegheny Belle, No. 4, Captain BOOTH, leaves for Parkersburg this evening, from the foot of Main street, being the regular Baltimore and Ohio Railroad packet.... The Magnolia, Captain PRATHER, leaves for Maysville at 12 M., with the mail. Captain LEW MORRIS will attend to passengers and shippers at the office.

MADISON.—The Bostona, Captain CONWAY, leaves for Madison at 12 M. Mr. FOX, the clerk, will attend to passengers and shippers at the office.

CUMBERLAND RIVER.—Captain JOHN KYLE is now loading his new and elegant packet Lawrence for Clarksville and Nashville. Passengers and shippers will find the Lawrence a new and superior business and passenger steamer.... The Sylph, Captain H. HURILL, and West Virginia, Captain CRAIN, are also loading and announced for the Cumberland River forthwith.

CAIRO AND MEMPHIS.—The Cincinnati and Memphis Packet Company's steamer Jewess, Captain FRAZIER, is announced for Cairo and Memphis forthwith. Mr. FRY, the Clerk, will see that passengers and shippers receive every attention.

CAIRO AND MEMPHIS.—The fine side-wheel "Dean Line" packet Silver Moon, Capt. SMITH, is now receiving and will depart for Cairo and Memphis on Tuesday, positively. Captain FRANK STEIN, the clerk will provide comfortable rooms for passengers in her tidy cabin.

NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.—The fine side-wheel packet Duke of Argyle, Captain WILLIAMS, is now loading for Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans, direct. She has first rate cabin accommodations, and ample room for all the freight that may offer before to-morrow night. Messrs. SEMPLE and SHAW preside in the office.

FOR MEMPHIS FROM CAIRO.—The splendid packet Liberty No. 2, Captain ARCHER, leaves Cairo for Memphis, on Thursday. Passengers by Wednesday evening's Ohio and Mississippi Railway train will arrive at Cairo in time to connect with the Liberty.

Steamboat Register.

ARRIVALS.

Maj. Anderson, Louisville	Jewess, Memphis.
Bostona No. 2, Portsmouth	Miami, ship yard.
Brilliant, Madison.	Havana, Wheeling.

DEPARTURES.

Bostona No. 2, Portsmouth.	Countess, Nashville.
Brilliant, Madison.	Bostona No. 2, Marietta.
Maj. Anderson, Louisville.	Havana, Louisville.
Lady Franklin, Memphis.	

STEAMBOATS.

"Red, White and Blue" Line.

Through Direct for Parkersburg, Marietta, Wheeling and Pittsburgh.

WE TOW NO BARGES.

Comprising the new and elegant first-class passenger steamers CRICKET No. 3, Burk, master, Rice, clerk; CRICKET No. 4, Marshall, master, Oxford, clerk; MIAMI, Hamilton, master, Bryson, clerk. The above named steamers leave positively as advertised.

Leaves THIS DAY, 23d, at 4 P. M., Positively,

THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER

MIAMI,

HAMILTON, Master; BRYSON, Clerk.

AGENTS—H. W. BROWN, General Freight Agent Pennsylvania Central R. R., CUNNINGHAM & BENNET, and A. D. SURRAM & CO. [b]

For Wheeling & Pittsburgh.

Leaves THIS DAY, 23d, at 4 P. M.,

THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER

AURORA

DALES, Master.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. S. BUTLER & CO., or A. D. SURRAM & CO., or H. F. BECKERT. [b]

FOR WHEELING & PITTSBURGH.

Leaves TUESDAY, 24th, at 4 P. M.

THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER

STARLIGHT,

HARTON, Master.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to CUNNINGHAM & BENNET, or H. W. BROWN & CO. [b]

For Parkersburg & Wheeling

B. & O. Railroad Packet.

Leaves THIS DAY, 23d, at 4 P. M.,

From the foot of Main street,

THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER

ALLEGHENY BELLE NO. 4,

BOOTH, Master.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to H. F. BECKERT. [b]

For Maysville.

Leaves THIS DAY, 23d, at 12 M. The steamer MAGNOLIA, Prather, master. For freight or passage apply on board, foot of Main street, or to JOS. HALLGATH, Agent. [b]

For Madison.

Leaves THIS DAY, 23d, at 12 M. The steamer BOSTONA, Conway, master. For freight or passage apply on board, foot of Main street, or to JOS. HALLGATH. [b]

FOR CLARKSVILLE & NASHVILLE.

Leaves THIS DAY, 23d, at 4 P. M.,

THE STEAMER

SYLPH,

HURILL, Master.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to CUNNINGHAM & BENNET, or A. D. SURRAM & CO. or ROSS & CO. [b]

For Clarksville & Nashville.

Leaves MONDAY, 23d, at 4 P. M.,

THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER

LAWRENCE,

KYLE, Master.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to W. M. GRAHAM & CO. [b]

For Clarksville and Nashville

Leaves TUESDAY, 24th, at 4 P. M.,

THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER

WEST VIRGINIA.

CRAIN, Master.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to CUNNINGHAM & BENNET, or E. S. BUTLER & CO. [b]

CINCINNATI AND MEMPHIS Packet Company

For Evansville, Henderson, Mount Vernon, Shawneetown, Smithland, Paducah, Cairo, Columbus, Hickman and Memphis, and all way-points on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, comprising the following new light-draught passenger packets:

DARLING, Captain Batchelor.
NORMAN, Captain Batchelor.
PRINCESS, Captain Ransom.
SUNNY SIDE, Captain Shunk.
JEWESS, Captain Frazier.
W. C. MANN, Captain Dickerson.

One of the above boats may be found in port at all times, ready to receive freight and passengers, and it is the intention to maintain, as near as possible, a reliable and regular line. For freight or passage apply on board, or at the old Memphis Packet Office of the Company, E. S. BUTLER & CO.'S, No. 40 Public Landing.

Leaves THIS DAY, 23d, at 4 P. M.,

THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER

JEWESS,

FRAZIER, Master.

AGENTS—E. S. BUTLER & CO., IRA ATHEARN, and H. F. BECKERT [b]

THE DEAN LINE.

CIN'TI & MEMPHIS PACKETS

For Cairo, Columbus, Hickman and Memphis.

Comprising the following first-class passenger steamers: GLENDALE, SILVER MOON, LADY FRANKLIN, LADY JACKSON and LADY PIKE. Apply on board, or at the office of the Company, Nos. 40 and 21 Sycamore street, Cincinnati. T. DEAN, Superintendent, Cincinnati; ENOCH TAYLOR, No. 38 Front Row, Memphis.

Leaves TUESDAY, 24th, 4 P. M., Positively,

THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER

SILVER MOON,

SMITH, Master.

AGENTS—W. M. GRAHAM & CO., ROSS & CO., A. D. SURRAM & CO., CUNNINGHAM & BENNET, and DEAN & HALE, 19 and 21 Sycamore st. [b]

For Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.

THE FINE SIDE WHEEL STEAMER

DUKE of ARGYLE,

WILLIAMS, Master,

Will leave for Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans direct, on THIS DAY, Nov. 23, at 4 o'clock P. M. The Duke of Argyle has fine accommodations for passengers, and will take sufficient fuel in the Ohio River to run her to New Orleans, thereby avoiding both the delay and hazard of landing on the Mississippi for wood.

For freight or passage apply to BARKER, HART & COOK, No. 44 Public Landing, or to CUNNINGHAM & BENNET, E. S. BUTLER & CO., ROSS & CO., or A. D. SURRAM & CO. [b]

FOR MEMPHIS FROM CAIRO.

Leaves Cairo, Thursday, 26th inst.,

THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER

LIBERTY No. 2,

ARCHER, Master; HART, Clerk,

On arrival of Wednesday's 6 P. M. train on Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, from Cincinnati. [b]

REGULAR PACKETS.

CINCINNATI, MAYSVILLE, Portsmouth, Ashland, Ironton and Big Sandy.—The fine passenger steamer MUSCATINE, Hon. Marshall, Master, leaves Cincinnati for Maysville, Portsmouth, Ironton and Big Sandy every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning, leaves Big Sandy every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 7 A. M. Freight received at all hours at the east end of the wharf-boat, at the foot of Ludlow street, by
T. H. JOHNSON, Agent.

MAIL LINE FOR LOUISVILLE—EVERY DAY, at 12 o'clock, from Mail Company's Wharf, foot of Broadway, the splendid low pressure steamer JACOB STRADER, and the unrivaled steamer TELEGRAPH, No. 3, will leave punctually at the hour. Connect at Louisville with the packet steamers for New Orleans, and the mail line steamers for St. Louis.
THOMAS SHERLOCK, No. 3½ Front street.
W. G. PEALOR, Mail Line Wharf-boat.

AUCTION SALES.

PUBLIC AUCTION.—THE UNDERSIGNED will offer for sale, at public auction on the 3d day of December, 1863, the goods and chattels of William Adams, late of Hamilton County, Ohio, consisting of

1. Machinery for making bedsteads, engine, boilers, bedstead patterns, tools, lumber, varnish materials used in said business, and other personal property. To be sold at the bedstead factory of the deceased, on the north side of Laurel street, second building west of John street.

2. Forty-three (43) Mahogany logs. To be sold in front of H. Albert's Veneer Sawing mill, on the north side of Pearl street, between Elm and Plum.

3. A large lot of poplar, walnut, cherry, and other lumber. To be sold on the west side of Pine street, between Hunt and Clark.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock in the forenoon and continue from day to day until completed, and be in the above order. Terms of Sale—Purchases amounting to three dollars or less, to be paid in cash. Above that sum, notes at three, six and nine months, with two good securities, will be taken.

JOHN W. CARTER, Administrator.

AUCTION NOTICE.

JAMES H. PRENTICE, Auctioneer,

Cor. Raymond and Willoughby Sts,

Brooklyn Long Island.

Regular Weekly Trade Sales

—OF—

HATS!

EVERY THURSDAY,

AT 11 O'CLOCK.

During the Season,

Ending December 17, 1863.

THESE SALES ARE PEREMPTORY, and comprise the manufactures of makers of well-known reputation, as well as the entire production of his own establishment.

Catalogues furnished on day of sale.

ENGRAVINGS, &c.

American Bank-note Company,

South-east corner Fourth and Main sts.,

ENGRAVED AND PRINTED IN A style corresponding in execution with Bank-notes, Bonds, Bills of Exchange, Checks, Certificates of Deposit, Diplomas, Visiting Cards, &c.

The above office is under the supervision of
GEO. T. JONES.

EXTERMINATOR.

BLATTAGOGUE,

—OR—

Cock-roach Destroyer!

THIS PREPARATION IS, WITHOUT doubt, the most efficacious agent yet discovered for the destruction and prevention of the pest and annoyance of the housekeeper, COCKROACHES. It may be used with the most positive assurance of its efficacy, both in destroying and preventing their future appearance.

Over other preparations used for similar purposes, aside from its superior efficacy, it has one very important feature, it is not poisonous. No accident can possibly occur from its use.

SUIRE, ECKSTEIN & CO.,

North-west cor. Fourth and Vine streets, CINCINNATI.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS, &c.

India Rubber and Sutlers' GOODS.

BART & HICKCOX

Wholesale Dealers in India Rubber and Sutlers' Goods, invite the attention of MERCHANTS AND SUTLERS to their stock of Rubber Clothing, Army Blankets, Wool Army Shirts, Haversacks, Camp Chairs, Pipes, Combs, &c.

Also, Notions, Small Wares, Druggists' Articles and Fancy Goods in great variety, at the lowest cash prices. No. 49 West Fourth street, Cincinnati.

PORK-PACKERS, &c.

JAMES MORRISON. JOHN M. GRISON. THOS. MORRISON.

JAMES MORRISON & CO.,

SLAUGHTERERS OF

HOGS AND CATTLE,

—AND—

PACKERS OF PORK AND BEEF,

FOR THE HOME AND FOREIGN MARKETS,

Corner of Bank and Riddle streets,

(Near the Brighton House.)

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Liberal advances made to Drovers who desire to pack on their own account. Live Hogs consigned to us will receive prompt attention, and will be delivered, dressed, to any packing house in the city that may be desired.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOOTS and SHOES.

Merchants and Sutlers,

IF YOU WANT A GOOD STOCK OF Boots and Shoes, from the best manufacturers, for City, Country, Sutler or Southern Trade, at the lowest market rates, call at

No. 97 West Third street,

OPPOSITE BURNET HOUSE.

C. B. CAMP & CO.

GROCERIES, &c.

GEO. W. GRAHAM, Late of Halliday, Graham & Co., WM. C. GRAHAM, N. O., and Graham & Co., Cairo, Illinois.

G. W. Graham & Co.

Wholesale Grocers,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

—AND—

Steamboat Agents,

Nos. 45 and 47 Front street, NEW ORLEANS.

Special attention given to Sutlers', Planters' and Steamboat orders for supplies and stores.

Consignments of Western and Southern Produce, and orders for the purchase of Sugar, Cotton and Molasses, solicited.

Refer to Messrs. Geary Amos & Co., Jno. J. Roe, Esq., Ambrose Reeder, Esq., St. Louis, Solomon Sturges' Sons, Chicago, Messrs. Barker, Hart & Cook, William Glenn & Sons, Cincinnati, A. B. Safford, Cash'r, Messrs. Chas. Galigher & Co., Cairo.

COOPERAGE—300 new No. 1 10-hooped Molasses Barrels. For sale by
S. M. BISHOP & CO.,
36 Main street.

RAILROADS.

Cin'ti to St. Louis without change of Cars.

OHIO & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

Three Trains Daily.

For Louisville, Evansville, St. Louis, Cairo, St. Joseph, Jefferson City and all Western Cities.

Trains run as follows, Sundays excepted:

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Louisville, St. Louis and Cairo Ex.	6:30 A. M.	10:00 P. M.
Louisville and St. Louis Ex.	3:00 P. M.	9:35 A. M.
Louisville, St. Louis and Cairo Ex.	7:30 P. M.	6:00 A. M.

One through train Sundays, leaving at 7 P. M.

Trains of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad run by time TWELVE MINUTES SLOWER than Cincinnati time.

For all information and Through Tickets please apply at the Ticket Office, No. 3 East Fourth street, adjoining the Gazette office, No. 1 Broadway, Railroad Hotel Building, and at Depot of O. and M. Railroad, foot of Mill street.

E. F. FULLER, General Ticket and Freight Agent.
W. J. McALPINE, Vice-President and Superintendent.

CLOCKS.

8 DAY AND 30 HOUR

Weight and Spring

Clocks.

EVERY STYLE AND QUALITY, AT SMITH'S Clock Warehouse,

12 EAST FIFTH STREET,

OPPOSITE THE DENNISON HOUSE.

Alarm Clocks of every description.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Public Sale of Government Property.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION to the highest bidder, at the Government Repair Shop on Eighth street, beyond Broadway, in this city—

29 one horse ambulances, ...
14 two-horse "
17 four-horse "

Terms, Cash and property to be removed same day, at risk of owner.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, on FRIDAY, November ..., 1863. W. F. GARRIS, Capt. and A. Q. M.
W. W. ALLEVER, Auctioneer.
Ass't Q. M. Office, Louisville, Ky., Nov. 17, 1863.

TYPE FOUNDERY.

WELLS'

CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDERY,

Corner of Vine and Longworth streets.

PRINTING-PRESSES,
TYPES,
STEREOTYPING,
ENGRAVING,
ELECTROTYPING.

All kinds of Printers' Machine-work and repairs attended to promptly. Complete offices fitted out at short notice. Specimen Books sent to distant parties desiring to purchase, on application.

SAW-MILL.

Improved Drag Saw-mill,

FOR CUTTING STOVE-WOOD, SHINGLE-TIMBER, Cooper-stuff, &c. Can be run by from two to four horses. Will cut any sized log required, and geared to suit any kind of horse-power.

Address JONAS W. YEO, Richmond, Indiana.

GUNBOAT SERVICE.

Gunboat Service.

FIVE HUNDRED MEN WANTED IMMEDIATELY, for service in the U. S. Gunboat Flotilla. Young men will now find a good opportunity for joining this most desirable arm of the public service for one year, the pay being liberal and first-class cooked rations provided every day. Apply at the Naval Rendezvous, No. 8 East Front street, foot of Broadway.
... Commander.

LATH, TIMBER, &c.

Lath, Timber & Shingles.

40,000 PLASTERING LATH; 100,000 No. 1 18 inch Shingles; 100,000 ft. Pine Timber and Scantling; Pine Boards of all kinds, for sale by
DANIEL E. PIERSON & CO.,
444 Central avenue.

PICTURES.

Opal Pictures.

SOMETHING TO PLEASE THE LADIES. The most fascinating pictures, and truly the wonder of the art, pronounced by all who have seen them to be the gem of pictures. We invite the attention of our friends and patrons to this our new style of pictures, at DEWEY'S Gallery, 102 Fifth street.

INSURANCE.

Full Compliance made with the Laws of each State in which the Phœnix does business.

PHŒNIX

Insurance Company,

—OF—

Hartford, Conn.

ASSETS, AUGUST 1, 1863.

Cash on hand, in Bank, and due from Agents	$83,737 49
Real Estate	17,500 00
Loans	61,040 00
New York Bank Stocks	68,125 00
Hartford " "	161,335 00
Miscellaneous Bank Stocks	30,375 00
Bonds—State, City and Water	100,100 00
United States Securities	79,000 00
Ohio State Stock of 1870	7,430 00
Accumulated Interest	1,461 30
Market value of assets	$610,623 80

D. KELLOGG, President.

WM. B. CLARK, Secretary.

Western Branch Office, Cincinnati.

H. M. MAGILL,

GENERAL AGENT.

Devoted to Fire Insurance exclusively, and its aim will be, to secure a continuance of public confidence by a prompt and equitable adjustment of all fair claims for losses—referring to its record of past service, as a faithful guarantee of future performance.

A first-class mercantile system of Resident Agents in all principal cities and towns.

Incorporated 1835.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, November 11, 1863.

The following Statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:

PREMIUMS RECEIVED from November 1, 1862, to October 31, 1863:		
On Marine and Inland Risks	$399,419 08	
On Fire Risks	110,043 03	
		$509,462 11
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1862		205,286 09
		$715,347 20
PREMIUMS MARKED OFF as earned from November 1, 1862, to October 31, 1863:		
On Marine and Inland Risks	$378,404 31	
On Fire Risks	102,916 46	
		$481,321 73
Interest during same period—Salvages, &c.		70,171 36
		$551,493 15
LOSSES, EXPENSES, &c., during the year as above:		
Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$174,414 10	
Fire losses	40,750 89	
Return Premiums	40,974 06	
Re-Insurances	32,191 37	
Agency Charges, Printing, Advertising, &c.	10,272 25	
Taxes	8,291 95	
Expenses, Salaries, Rent, &c.	15,428 41	
		$335,351 18
Surplus		$216,521 97

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, NOVEMBER 1, 1863.

$100,000	United States Five Per Cent Loan	$97,000 00
75,000	" Six " " 5-20's	75,000 00
20,000	" Six " " 1881	22,000 00
50,000	" Seven and three-tenths per cent. Treasury Notes	53,250 00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	100,997 50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	57,683 00
123,050	Philadelphia City Six Per Cent. Loan	127,325 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	22,300 00
50,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	52,250 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	15,000 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,225 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	2,650 00
21,000	United States Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness	21,420 00
123,700	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, amply secured	123,700 00
$791,750 Par. Cost, $766,737 12. Market val.		$791,300 50
Real Estate		36,363 35
Bills Receivable, for Insurances made		107,947 61
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the Company		39,919 87
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,993. Estimated value		3,205 00
Cash, on deposit with United States Government, subject to 10 days' call		80,000 00
Cash in Banks		39,568 37
Cash, in Drawer		200 00
		119,768 12
		$1,0[illegible] 53

PHILADELPHIA, November 11, 1863.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st December proximo, free of tax.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of FORTY PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1863, certificates for which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st December proximo, free of the tax.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the years 1859 and 1860 be redeemed in CASH, at the office of the Company, on and after January 2, 1864, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS:

Thomas C. Hand,	Robert Burton,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
Edmund A. Souder,	J. F. Penniston,
Theophilus Paulding,	Henry Sloan,
John R. Penrose,	Wm. G. Boulton,
James Traquair,	Edward Darlington,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	H. Jones Brooke,
James C. Hand,	Jacob P. Jones,
William C. Ludwig,	James B. M'Farland,
Joseph H. Seal,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Dr. R. M. Huston,	Spencer M'Ilvaine,
George C. Leiper,	Jno. B. Semple, Pitts'g,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
Charles Kelly,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.

CHARLES BONSALL,

NO. 4 PUBLIC LANDING,

Cincinnati Agent.

LEGAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the subscriber has been appointed and qualified as Executrix on the estate of Mathias Schwab, late of Hamilton County, deceased. Dated at Cincinnati this 14th day of November, 1863.
SALOMIN SCHWAB, Executrix.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the subscriber has been appointed and qualified as administrator de bonis non, with the will annexed, on the estate of Elias H. Haines, late of Hamilton County, deceased.
S. J. BROADWELL.
CINCINNATI, November 16, 1863.

ESTATE OF HENRY McALPIN, DECEASED.—Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed and qualified as Administrator, de bonis non, of the estate of Henry McAlpin, late of Hamilton County, Ohio, deceased.
GEO. W. McALPIN, Administrator.
S. S. CARPENTER, Attorney.
CINCINNATI, November 20, 1863.

ESTATE OF ANDREW McALPIN, DECEASED.—Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed and qualified as Administrator of the estate of Andrew McAlpin, late of Hamilton County, Ohio, deceased.
GEORGE W. McALPIN, Administrator.
S. S. CARPENTER, Attorney.
CINCINNATI, November 20, 1863.

LEIGHT, BARRET & CO., PLFFS., VS. SAMUEL DENHAM, Defendant.—No. 17,318, Superior Court of Cincinnati. The defendant above-named is hereby notified that, on the 25th day of July, 1863, the above named plaintiffs filed, in the Superior Court of Cincinnati, their petition against him, the object and prayer of which is to recover against the defendant a judgment for $1,306 97, with interest from April 25, 1861, being the balance due upon his promissory note to plaintiffs. An order of attachment has been issued, and property attached, and unless the defendant answers to said petition, upon December 7, 1863, judgment will be taken against him, and the attached property sold to satisfy the same.
THOS. A. LOGAN, Attorney.

SPLENDID RESIDENCE IN CLEVELAND, OHIO—GUARDIAN'S SALE BY ORDER OF COURT.—Will be sold to the highest bidder, at the door of the Court House, in Cuyahoga County, in the city of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th November inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., the mansion of the late Nelson Munroe, Esq., deceased, with all the appurtenances, grounds and improvements, situated on the north side of Euclid street, No. 13. Valued at $17,000.

This is a rare opportunity to secure a magnificent residence in the most beautiful of our Western cities, and on the most splendid and fashionable avenue in the same.

The terms of sale are, one-fourth on the day of sale, the balance on the 1st of July, 1864. (More favorable terms on the deferred payments can probably be obtained if desired.) The property is subject to a lease, which can be canceled on the 1st day of May, 1864.

For further particulars apply to or address M. B. SCOTT, Guardian of Mary R. Munroe, Cleveland, O., or to A. M. SEARLES, Cincinnati.
November 21, 1863.

DYE COLORS.

FAMILY DYE COLORS, PATENTED October 13, 1863.

Black,	Dark Green,
Black for Silk,	Light Green,
Dark Blue,	Magenta,
Light Blue,	Mauve,
French Blue,	Maroon,
Claret Brown,	Orange,
Dark Brown,	Pink,
Light Brown,	Purple,
Snuff Brown,	Royal Purple,
Cherry,	Salmon,
Crimson,	Scarlet,
Dark Drab,	Slate,
Light Drab,	Solferino,
Fawn Drab,	Violet,
Light Fawn Drab,	Yellow.

For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT. For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same dye. The process is simple, and any one can use the dye with perfect success. Directions in English, French and German, inside of each package. For further information in Dyeing, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, (with many valuable recipes,) purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10 cents. Manufactured by
HOWE & STEVENS,
260 Broadway, Boston.

For sale by druggists generally.

PROFESSIONAL.

CHAS. BRADY BROWN,

Attorney at Law,

South side Court Square, near Second,

MEMPHIS, Tenn.

Law Card—Government Claims.

RICHARD M. CODWINE, HAVING RESIGNED his position in the army, has resumed the practice of the law, at his former office, No. 7 Short's Building, corner of Hammond and Fourth streets. He will undertake the collection and adjustment of all claims against any department of the Government.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

1863. 1864.

NEW BROAD GAUGE

Passenger, Freight, Mail, Express and Telegraph Route,

Connecting at Salamanca, N. Y., with the Erie Railway, forms a continuous Six Foot Track from New York to Akron or Cleveland.

On and after Monday, November 16, 1863, Through Passenger and Freight Trains will be run regularly between

CLEVELAND AND NEW YORK.

NEW AND IMPORTANT PASSENGER ROUTE.

Fare as Low as by any other Route.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

Passengers by this Line have choice of five different Routes between New York and Boston.

THROUGH TICKETS

Can be obtained at any of the Offices of the Erie Railway, and all Ticket Offices of Connecting Lines West or South west, also, at the Central Ticket Office under the Weddell House, Cleveland, Ohio.

Ask for Tickets via the Atlantic and Great Western and Erie Railways.

Passenger Trains stop at Meadville thirty minutes, giving passengers ample time to dine at the

"McHENRY HOUSE."

The best Railway Hotel in the country.

NEW AND EXPEDITIOUS FREIGHT LINE

ALL RAIL.

No transhipment of Freight between New York and Akron or Cleveland.

Merchants in the West and South-west will find it to their advantage to order their goods to be forwarded via the Erie and Atlantic and Great Western Railways, thus saving trouble and expense.

Rates of Freight as Low as by any other all-rail Route.

Especial attention will be given to the speedy transportation of Freight of all kinds, East or West.

The Engines, Cars and other equipments of this Company are entirely new, and of the most improved modern style.

The only direct route to the wonderful

OIL REGIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

From Leavittsburgh, the Mahoning Branch runs to Youngstown and the Coal Mines.

This Road is being extended and will soon be in complete running order to Galion, Urbana, Dayton and Cincinnati without break of Gauge.

J. FARNSWORTH, General Freight Agent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent.
H. F. SWEETSER, Gen'l Sup't.
Meadville, Penn., Nov. 10, 1863.

Little Miami and Columbus & Xenia Railroad

Trains run as follows, Sundays excepted:

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Cincinnati Express	6 00 A. M.	8 35 P. M.
Mail and Express	9 30 A. M.	3 00 A. M.
Columbus Accommodation	3 50 P. M.	10 35 A. M.
Morrow Accommodation	6 00 P. M.	8 00 A. M.

Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad.

Trains run as follows, Sundays excepted:

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Dayton and Sandusky Mail	7 00 A. M.	8 45 P. M.
Dayton and Toledo	7 30 A. M.	10 35 P. M.
Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Express	7 30 A. M.	9 35 P. M.
Dayton Accommodation	2 20 P. M.	9 35 P. M.
Dayton, Toledo & Detroit, Hamiltonville	5 00 P. M.	11 00 A. M.
Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Express	7 00 P. M.	11 00 A. M.
Hamilton Accommodation	1 30 P. M.	6 20 A. M.
		5 12 A. M.
Eastern Night Express	10 00 P. M.	7 20 A. M.

The Eastern Night Express leaves Sunday night in place of Saturday night.

Trains run seven minutes faster than Cincinnati time.

Sleeping Cars on night trains.

For information and through tickets, please apply at the old office, south-east corner of Broadway and Front Street, Home Office, corner Vine and Baker streets, and at the respective depots, East Front and West Sixth streets.

F. W. STRADER, General Ticket Agent.

Omnibuses call for passengers.

THE OLD AND RELIABLE ROUTE,

Through to Pittsburgh Without Change.

THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE and Chicago Railroad in connection with the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, and Little Miami Railroads, will continue to transport produce and merchandise between Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, or Boston, and all Eastern points, with the greatest promptness and dispatch.

For rates, bills of lading, or any information required, shippers will please apply to
H. W. BROWN & CO., Agents,
No. 23 Broadway, Cincinnati.
J. J. HUSTON, Gen'l Fr't Agent,
Pittsburgh, Penn.

PIANOS AND MUSIC.

IL TROVATORE.

A new and beautiful

Paraphrase de Concert,

—FROM—

VERDI'S CELEBRATED OPERA;

—BY—

CHARLES KUNKEL.

Price, One Dollar. Sent by Mail.

Just published by

JOHN CHURCH, Jr.,

No. 66 West Fourth street,

Publisher of Music and Importer of Musical Instruments of all kinds, Western Agent for Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs and Melodeons.

Pianos and Organs.

W. N. H[illegible]MES,

No. 65 West Fourth st., Cincinnati,

ADJOINING PIKE'S OPERA-HOUSE.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF NEW YORK and Boston PIANOS constantly on hand. Agent for M'PHAIL'S STAR SCALE. Also, sole agent for S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S

NEW AMERICAN ORGANS,

With patent Tremolo Stop, finished in fifteen different styles; elegantly polished in rosewood, for parlor use; also in black walnut, for churches, schools, lodges, &c. All orders for Piano tuning will be attended to by Mr. THOMAS AYRES.

W. N. HOLMES,
No. 65 West Fourth street,
Adjoining Pike's Opera-house.

"If any man attempt to pull down the American Flag, shoot him down as a Traitor."

BUTLER'S NEW WAR SONG:

"Stand by the Flag of the Nation."

Price 30 cents. Mailed free of postage.

A. C. PETERS & BRO.,

94 West Fourth-street, opposite the Post-office.

STEINWAY

PIANOS.

A FRESH ARRIVAL, OF WHICH three splendid Instruments are yet unsold.

As our receipts of these Pianos are never equal to the demand for them, all who desire to procure them should lose no time in calling.

Smith & Nixon,

At Smith & Nixon's Hall,

No. 24 West Fourth street.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

PRIVATE DISEASES

—AND—

WEAKNESSES.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time at the Cincinnati Lock Hospital No. 76 Third street, between Walnut and Vine, up stairs, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet.

DR. STEVENS, by special study and experience in the hospitals of Baltimore, London and Paris, is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary losses of semen stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency or loss of sexual power restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment.

Victims of self-abuse and excessive venery, suffering from spermatorrhea, and loss of physical and mental power, ... Neuralgia, Nervous Coughs, Hypochondria, &c., are treated for these complaints. Dyspepsia and Consumption, by ignorant men, who mistake the effects for the cause of the evil, and thus multiply both.

Married men, and those contemplating marriage, should restore vigor to their bodies and minds, ere they entail disease and misery upon those of their posterity.

Diseases peculiar to females treated. A cure guaranteed in all cases. Persons at a distance promptly cured by addressing, with statement of case, Dr. STEVENS, P. O., Box 890, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.; Sundays to 11 A. M.

DOCTOR BROWN,

NO. 46 EAST FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Sycamore and Broadway, Cincinnati, O., has had thirty years of hospital and private practice, and has devoted twenty-five years to the special treatment and cure of all forms of PRIVATE and CHRONIC DISEASES. Recent and chronic diseases will be treated with care and skill. Young men, suffering in body and mind, from the effects of secret abuses, should apply for relief and be restored to health. Female irregularities and diseases of the skin treated. Call in person or address by letter W. C. BROWN, M.D., No. 46 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

BE YE HEALED.—GO AT ONCE TO DR. KATES. He will give you such medicine and treatment, as will be certain to eradicate all the poisonous effects of disease from your system. All those suffering with DISEASE or WEAKNESS OF THE SEXUAL ORGANS, should be careful and call upon DR. KATES, at his Medical Office, No. 233 Sycamore street, Cincinnati, Ohio, and be cured. All confidential.

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THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED to furnish to the wholesale trade a superior article of Domestic Batting, made from flax. It is

CLEAN, SOFT AND FLEECY,

An admirable substitute for cotton batting. It is fully as warm and maintains its elasticity much longer than cotton, when made for comforts. It is put up in bales weighing thirty pounds, brown and bleached. All orders addressed to G. T. McGINNIS, No. 103 West Pearl street, Cincinnati, O., will meet prompt attention.
G. T. McGINNIS, Agent.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.—THOMAS McGECHIN HAS this day removed to No. 75 Main street, between Pearl and Columbia streets.
CINCINNATI, November 18.

REMOVAL.—J. TAFT'S DENTAL OFFICE has removed to No. 172 Race street, above ...

GRATES.

RANDOLPH'S

HOT AIR GRATES.

THIS GRATE WILL SAVE ITS PRICE in Coal in less than two months.

Call and see one in operation.

T. F. RANDOLPH & BRO., Proprietors,
67 West Sixth street.